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SELINA HASTINGS, COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON.
BORN AUG. 24TH, 1707--MARRIED JUNE 3RD, 1728--DIED JUNE 17TH, 1791.
DONINGTON PARK, LEICESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.
IN WHOSE HONOR BOTH BOROUGH AND COUNTY ARE NAMED.
BENEFACTRESS OF THE REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

Souvenir Edition

Historic Huntingdon, Pa.

1767-1909.

Being a brief account of the history of Huntingdon from its earliest settlements to the present day, comprising many historical facts, now published for the first time, regarding its formation, divisions and government, together with its military, educational and industrial progress.

September 5-11, 1909

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Published by
The Historical Committee
of the
Old Home Week Association
Huntingdon, Pa.

Historical Committee
of the
Old Home Week Association
Huntingdon, Penna.

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ONOUJUTTA—JUNIATA—ACHSINNIC.

STANDING STONE

ERECTED SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1896,

AS A MEMORIAL OF THE

ANCIENT STANDING STONE

REMOVED BY THE INDIANS IN 1754..

(COPY OF INSCRIPTION)

The Charter to William Penn for the Province of Pennsylvania—Formation of the Three Original Counties.

CHAPTER I.



WILLIAM PENN in 1674 became one of three trustees chosen to manage the affairs of West Jersey. In the execution of this trust he had good opportunity to become acquainted with the valuable tract of land lying on the opposite side of the river. At the death of his father, Admiral William Penn, it was found that the British government was indebted to him for money loaned and services rendered about sixteen thousand (£16,000) pounds. Instead of money, William Penn suggested that he would prefer a grant of land on the western side of the Delaware north of Maryland. A formal petition was presented to Chas. II. in June, 1680, and after many conferences with adjacent proprietors, on the 4th day of March, 1681, the king granted a charter. The boundaries were described, but serious differences occurred and many years passed before they were settled and defined. Penn, his heirs, and assigns, were made and ordained true and absolute proprietaries of all the lands within the bounds described in the charter, and upon him and his heirs, their deputies and lieutenants was conferred the executive authority of the province. William Markham was commissioned Deputy Governor, and sent over from England clothed with full authority to inaugurate the new government, and in the fall of the year at Upland, now Chester, he took charge of the executive affairs. In October, 1682, Penn arrived in the "Welcome," and soon thereafter the lands of the province

were divided into three counties, to wit: Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks. The precise date of the erection of these counties does not appear, but it must have been before the 18th day of November, 1682, as on that day the proprietary issued his writs to the sheriffs of the respective counties, requiring them "to summon all freeholders to meet on the 20th instant, and elect out of themselves seven persons of most note for wisdom, sobriety, and integrity, to serve as their deputies and representatives in General Assembly, to be held at Upland, in Pennsylvania, December 6th (4th?) next."

Erection of Lancaster, Cumberland, and Bedford Counties—

Purchases of the Indian Title—Erection of Townships,
and Election Districts - Local Officers.

LANCASTER, the fourth county of the province, was erected from Chester by an act of the General Assembly passed the 10th day of May, 1729, and embraced all the land of the province to the northward of Octorara Creek, and to the westward of a line of marked trees running from the north branch of said creek to the river Schuylkill. The sixth county, Cumberland, was erected by the act of the 27th day of January, 1750, and took from Lancaster all the lands lying within the province to the westward of Susquehanna and northward and westward of the county of York.

The proprietaries, having due regard to the rights of the Indians, would not permit any occupation of lands, either by settlement or grant from the land office, until after the Indian title had become vested in them. At the time of the organization of Cumberland County the natives were yet in possession of all the territory northwest of the Kittatinny Mountain (the northern barrier of the Cumberland Valley) and the Susquehanna River. At a treaty held by order of the king at Albany in the summer of 1754, negotiations for the purchase of the Indian title resulted in the execution, on the 6th day of July in that year, of a deed from the chiefs of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga,

Seneca, and Tuscarora nations, constituting the confederacy known as the Six Nations, conveying, for the consideration of four hundred (£400) pounds lawful money of New York to Thomas and Richard Penn, "all the lands lying within the said province of Pennsylvania, bounded and limited as follows, namely: Beginning at the Kittochtinny or Blue Hills, on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, and thence by the said, a mile above the mouth of a certain creek called Kayarondinhagh; thence northwest and by west as far as the said province of Pennsylvania extends to its western lines or boundaries; thence along the said western line to the south line or boundary to the south side of the said Kittochtinny hills; thence by the south side of said hills to the place of beginning."

Although a few warrants were issued during the year 1755 for lands in the upper part of the valley of the Juniata, and some surveys and improvements were made, there does not seem to have been any division of this territory into townships for some years thereafter. At July sessions in 1767 the Cumberland County court fixed the boundaries of Derry township as follows: "Beginning at the middle of the Long narrows; thence up the north side of the Juniata as far as Jack's Narrows; thence to include the valley of Kishacokulus and Jack's Creek." These boundaries included a part of the present township of Brady.

At October sessions of the same year 1767, five additional townships were erected, and were named and bounded as follows:

DUBLIN—"Bounded by Air and Fannet townships on the one side, and Coleraine and Barre townships on the top of Sideling Hill on the other side."

COLERAINE—"Bounded by Dublin township, as above, by the provincial line, and the top of Dunning's Mountain (so as to join Cumberland and Bedford townships) to the gap of Morrison's Cove, from thence to the mouth of Yellow Creek (joining Barre township) to strike Sideling Hill."

CUMBERLAND—"Bounded by Coleraine township (as above), the provincial line to the Allegeney Mountain,

and along the top of the Allegheny Mountain to the top of the ridge that divides the waters of Wills Creek; from thence of Juniata to strike Dunning's Mountain through Lun's gap."

BEDFORD—"Bounded by the above mentioned east line and Dunning's Mountain to the gap of Morrison's Cove, and from thence to the top of Tussey's Mountain (joining Barre township) so as to include Morrison's Cove, and from the end of Morrison's Cove cross by Frankstown to the Allegheny."

BARRE—"Bounded by Dublin, Coleraine and Bedford townships, as already mentioned, and along the Allegheny until a line struck from thence to Jack's Mountain so as to include the waters of Little Juniata and Shaver's and Standing Stone Creeks."

These townships of Derry, Dublin, Coleraine, Cumberland, Bedford, and Barre included all the area of Bedford, Blair, and Huntingdon, a large part of Fulton and Mifflin, and a part of Centre counties. It is probable that as the eastern limits of Dublin were not clearly defined a part of what is now Tell township, Huntingdon county, may have been included in the previously erected township of Lack.

ARMAGH township was created at January sessions, 1770, from a part of Derry, and included all the territory of that township northwest of Jack's Mountain.

The officers of these townships were as follows:

- 1767.—John Ramsey (Dublin), William Parker (Coleraine), Thomas Coulter (Cumberland), John Cochran (Bedford), John Forsee (Barre), constables.
- 1768.—Charles Boyle (Dublin), Samuel Anderson (Barre), constables; John Brady, Jacob Hair (Barre), supervisors; George Jackson, Zebulon Moor (Barre), overseers of poor.
- 1769.—Robert Ramsey (Dublin), Samuel Anderson (Barre), constables; Zebulon Moor, Robert Caldwell (Barre), supervisors; Benjamin Elliot, Charles Boyle (Dublin), overseers of poor; James Little, Charles Caldwell (Barre), viewers of fences.

1770.—James Watson (Dublin), John Wilson (Barre), William Brown (Armagh), constables; Samuel Thompson, Daniel Egoe (Barre), James Moor (Armagh), supervisors; Zebulon Moore, Robert Caldwell (Barre), James Reed (Armagh), overseers of poor; James Little, Charles Caldwell (Barre), viewers of fences.

1771.—William Shirley (Barre), James Foley (Dublin), constables; Samuel Thompson, Daniel Egoe (Barre), supervisors; Zebulon Moor, Robert Caldwell (Barre), Charles Boyle, Benjamin Elliot (Dublin), overseers of poor.

The Indians after fully realizing the immense stretch of country covered by the bounds set in the treaty of 1754, expressed disappointment and dissatisfaction. They said they did not understand the points of the compass and were thereby deceived. Some of them became allies of the French and commenced a series of depredations upon the frontier settlers.

An accommodation of the differences between the proprietary government and the Indians was effected at a conference held at Easton, where on the 23rd day of October, 1758, a deed was executed limiting the boundaries of the purchase as follows: "Beginning at the Kittoctinny or Blue Hills, on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, and running thence up the said river, and binding therewith, to a mile above the mouth of a creek called Kaarondinhah (or John Penn's Creek); thence northwest and by west to a creek called Buffaloe's Creek; thence west to the east side of the Allegheny or Appalachian Hills; thence along the east side of the said hills, binding therewith, to the south line or boundary of the said province; thence by the said south line or boundary to the south side of the Kittatinny Hill; thence by the south side of the same hill to the place of beginning." This deed confirmed the title of the proprietaries to all the lands within the boundaries above mentioned, including the present counties of Bedford, Fulton, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry, and parts of Snyder, Union and Centre, and released

to the Six Nations the residue embraced in the deed of 1754.

By an act passed on the 9th day of March, 1771, Bedford county was erected from Cumberland, and its boundaries fixed as follows: "Beginning where the province line crosses the Tuscarora Mountain, and running along the summit of that mountain to the gap near the head of Path Valley; thence with a north line to the Juniata; thence with the Juniata to Shaver's Creek; thence northeast to the line of Berks County; thence along the Berks County line northwestward to the western bounds of the province; thence southward, according to the several courses of the western boundary of the province, to the southwest corner of the province; and from thence eastward with the southern line of the province to the place of beginning." This act authorized the Governor to commission a competent number of justices, who, or any three of whom, were empowered to hold courts in the months of January, April, July and October in every year. With remarkable promptitude a Court of Quarter Sessions was opened at Bedford on the 16th day of April, 1771, by William Proctor, Robert Hanna, William Lockery, Robert Cluggage, George Wilson, and William McConnell. The court then proceeded to divide the county into townships. AIR, COLERAINE, and DUBLIN were to remain as fixed by the Cumberland court. The lines of BEDFORD and CUMBERLAND were extended from the foot to the top of Allegheny Mountain. BARRE to be cut off by Little Juniata and Tussey's Mountain. Brother's Valley, Fairfield, Mount Pleasant, Hemp Field, Pitt, Tyrone, Spring Hill, Ross Straver, Armstrong, and Tullileague follow, but as these townships embrace territory outside of the limits of Huntingdon and Blair they do not concern us now.

At July sessions, 1773, "that part of Barre township including all the waters that empty into the Raystown Branch of Juniata below the mouth of Yellow Creek and up said creek to Tussey's mountain is hereby erected into a township by the name of Hopewell township."

It will be noticed that the act creating Bedford county excluded from the boundaries therein described that portion of Huntingdon County lying northeast of the Juniata below the mouth of Shaver's Creek and according to the letter of the law that territory remained in Cumberland County. The act of March 21, 1772, forming Northumberland, took from Bedford the territory lying west of Tussey's Mountain and northeast of the main branch of the Little Juniata to the head thereof. Another act passed the same day for the purpose of explaining and better ascertaining the boundary lines of the county of Bedford, after reciting the boundaries described in the act of the 9th day of March, 1771, and that as "the Tuscarora Mountain does not extend to the province line and the southern boundaries aforesaid are not properly described, the lines of the county of Bedford cannot be known and run by the trustees appointed for that purpose, provided that the lines following, to wit: "Beginning where the province line crosses the North or Blue Mountain, that runs between the Great and Little Coves and that part of Cumberland County called Connegocheague, and thence along the summit of the said mountain to the beginning of the Tuscarora Mountain, and running along the summit of the said Tuscarora Mountain to the gap near the head of the Path valley, from thence a north line to the Juniata River; thence up the Juniata to the mountain that divides the Kishicocolus Valley from the Standing Stone Valley, and along the summit of that mountain to the head of the Standing Stone Creek; from thence northeast to the line of Berks County; thence by Berks County line to the western bounds of the province; thence southward, according to the several courses of the western boundary of the province, to the south west corner thereof; and from thence with the other boundaries of the province to the place of beginning; shall be, and are hereby declared to be, the boundary lines of the said County of Bedford."

By act of the 26th day of February, 1773, all the territory of Bedford lying west of the Laurel Hill and of the

ridge dividing the waters of the Allegheny and Susquehanna to the head of the latter stream, and south of a line to be run thence due west to the limits of the province, was erected into a new county called Westmoreland.

The geography of the valley of the Juniata was not well understood by the framers of the acts of Assembly above recited, and the indefinite and inconsistent descriptions of boundary lines were producing uncertainty and conflict of authority. On the 30th day of September, 1779, an act was passed reciting that,—

“Whereas the act of General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania entitled an act for explaining and better ascertaining the boundary lines of the county of Bedford, passed the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, and the act passed the same day entitled an act for erecting a part of the counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, and Bedford into a separate county, are contradictory to each other, and assign different and inconsistent boundaries to the said county of Bedford and the county of Northumberland; and part of the boundary of the said county of Northumberland is, by reason of the Little Juniata, near the head thereof, impassable; and that strip of land on the northeast side of Juniata, between Jack’s Narrows and Standing Stone Mountain, being separated by large mountains from the rest of Cumberland County, makes it inconvenient for the people residing on the said northeast side of Juniata at the place aforesaid; that the same should continue in the said county of Cumberland: For remedy whereof,—

“BE IT ENACTED, ETC., That the lines following, viz: Beginning where the line (dividing Pennsylvania and Maryland) crosses the North or Blue Mountain that runs between Great and Little Coves and that part of Cumberland County called Conococheague, and thence along the summit of the said mountain to the beginning of the Tuscarora Mountain and running along the summit of the said Tuscarora Mountain to the gap near the head of Path Valley; from thence a north line to the Juniata River; then up the Juniata to

Jack's Narrows; thence along the summit of the ridges and mountains which divide the waters falling into the said northeast side of the said Juniata above Jack's Narrows aforesaid, from the waters which fall into the said river below the said Narrows to Tussey's Mountain at the head of Standing Stone Creek; thence along the summit of Tussey's mountain to the ridge dividing the waters falling into Bald Eagle Creek from the waters of Little Juniata; thence along the said last mentioned ridge to the Chestnut Ridge; thence along the Chestnut Ridge to the head of the southwest branch of Bald Eagle Creek; from thence a straight line to the head of Moshannon Creek; thence down Moshannon Creek to the west branch of Susquehanna; thence up said west branch to the purchase line run from Kittanning to the said West Branch, to the line of Westmoreland County; thence along the southeast boundary of the said county of Westmoreland, as the same is described in the act erecting the said county of Westmoreland, to the line dividing Pennsylvania from Maryland aforesaid; and thence along the said line last mentioned to the place of beginning."

This act annexed that part of Kishacoquillas Valley now in Brady township, Huntingdon County, to Bedford County. In 1773, two years after the erection of Bedford County, the lands along the river from Jack's Narrows to the mouth of Mill Creek, and those then taken up in the west end of Kishacoquillas Valley, were taxed in the assessment of Barre township, Cumberland County, and it is fair to presume that this district remained under the jurisdiction of that county until after the passage of the act of the 30th of September, 1779.

FRANKSTOWN township was created at April sessions, 1775, from parts of Bedford and Barre, and the boundaries fixed as follows: "Along the line dividing Bedford and Northumberland Counties from the West Branch of the Susquehanna to where Little Juniata runs through Tussey's Mountain; then along the said mountain to the ridge dividing Morrison's Cove from Croyle's Cove; then along the said ridge to Dunning's Mountain; then along

Dunning's Mountain to the dividing ridge between the waters of Dunning's Creek and the southwest branch of the Frankstown Branch; then along the said ridge to the Allegheny Mountain; then cross the same and by the line of Quemahoning township to the line dividing Bedford and Westmoreland Counties, and by the said line and along the limits of this county to the place of beginning."

This township included the whole of Blair County and the present townships of Morris, Franklin and Warriors Mark, of Huntingdon county.

HUNTINGDON township was formed from a part of Barre. The records of the court do not contain any account of its erection. At April sessions, 1780, a return of the township officers was made, from which it may be inferred that the township was formed about 1779. Its territory is now divided into Brady, Walker, Porter and parts of Juniata, Logan, Henderson and Oneida. It also included the present site of the Borough of Huntingdon. The records also fail to give an account of the erection of SHIRLEY township, which was formed from Dublin about the date last mentioned. The earliest assessment was made in 1780, and of Huntingdon in 1781.

TYRONE township was erected from Frankstown, but neither the date nor boundaries appear among the records of the Bedford court. In the proceedings at April sessions, 1787, the name occurs for the first time.

Elections and Election Districts.

A law enacted June 14 th, 1777, fixed the second Tuesday of October as the day for holding the annual general election. Bedford County was divided into four districts and the places named at which the elections should be held, as follows: "The freemen of the townships of Bedford, Coleraine and Cumberland Valley, being the First District, shall hold their elections at the court house of the said town of Bedford; the freemen of the townships of Bethel, Air, and Dublin, being the Second District, at the house of

John Burd at Fort Littleton; the freemen of the townships of Barre, Hopewell and Frankstown, being the Third District, at the place called the Standing Stone; and the freemen of the townships of Brother's Valley, Turkey Foot and Quesmahoning, being the Fourth District, at the house of John Kemberline, near the junction of said three townships." Each voter was required to produce a certificate of his having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance as prescribed by an act passed the preceeding day.

By the act of the 13th day of September, 1785, dividing the several counties into election districts, Bedford county was separated into five districts, and the elections directed to be held as follows: First, the town of Bedford and townships of Bedford, Coleraine, Providence, and Cumberland Valley, at the court house in Bedford; Second, the townships of Bethel and Air, at the house of Ephraim Wallace in Bethel; Third, the townships of Barre, Hopewell, Frankstown, and Huntingdon, at the place called Standing Stone; Fourth, the townships of Brother's Valley, Quesmahoning, Turkey Foot, and Milford, at the house of James Black in Quesmahoning; Fifth, the townships of Dublin and Shirley, at the house of George Cluggage, in Shirley. On the 19th day of September, 1786, a sixth district was created, consisting of the "townships of Frankstown and Morrisson's Cove" (?), and the elections directed to be held at the house of Lazarus Lowrey, at Frankstown.

The act of September 27, 1786, fixed the number of representatives to the General Assembly to be elected in Bedford County at three.

The officers of the townships of Bedford County that covered the present territory of Huntingdon and Blair, appointed by the court of Quarter Sessions, were as follows: 1772.—Thomas Weston (Barre), James Foley, Jr. (Dublin), constables; Samuel Anderson and George Jackson (Barre), overseers of poor; John Wilson and James Little (Barre), supervisors.

1773.—APRIL SESSIONS: Charles Caldwell (Barre), John Bale (Dublin), constables; July sessions: James Little

appointed in the room of Charles Caldwell.

- 1774.—MARCH SESSIONS: Philip Stoner (Hopewell), constable; APRIL SESSIONS: James Little (Barre), John Bell (Dublin), Philip Stoner (Hopewell), constables; July sessions: Robert Caldwell, John Thorlton, deputy (Barre), John Latta (Dublin), Philip Stoner (Hopewell), constables; James Little, Michael Cryder (Barre), John Ramsey, James Foley (Dublin), Richard Long, Samuel Thompson (Hopewell), supervisors of the highways.
- 1775.—PRIVATE SESSIONS, March 25: John Mitchell (Barre), John Latta (Dublin), Philip Stoner (Hopewell), constables; Samuel Anderson, Thomas Johnston (Barre), overseers of the poor; James Little, Michael Cryder (Barre), supervisors. GENERAL SESSIONS, second Tuesday in April: James Dean (Barre), Samuel Daniel (Dublin), William Phillips (Frankstown), Walter Clark (Hopewell), constables; Samuel Anderson, Thomas Johnston (Barre), Benjamin Sanders, Bastian Shoupe (Hopewell), overseers of the poor; James Little, Michael Cryder (Barre), Michael Whetstone, Peter Hartsock (Hopewell), supervisors.
- 1776.—PRIVATE SESSIONS, March 25: William Barrick (Frankstown), William Smart, Jr. (Hopewell), constables; Absalom Gray, Samuel Jack (Frankstown), Benjamin Saunders, Bastian Shoupe (Hopewell), overseers of the poor; Markem Coleman (Frankstown), Peter Hartsock (Hopewell), supervisors. APRIL SESSIONS: David Lewis (Barre), Samuel Thompson (Dublin), William Smart, Jr. (Hopewell), constables.
- 1777.—PETTY SESSIONS, September 27: William Riddle (Barre), John Walker (Dublin), Joseph Cellar (Frankstown), Joshua Davis (Hopewell), constables. GENERAL SESSIONS, October 14: William Riddle, of Barre, fined; John Walker, of Dublin, fined thirty shillings; Thomas Anderson, Joshua

Davis (Hopewell), Felix Miller, appointed constables.

1778.—GENERAL SESSIONS, April 13: William Wilson (Barre), William Winton (Dublin), constables.

1780.—GENERAL SESSIONS, April 11: Robert Wasson (Barre), James Morton (Dublin), Jacob Rowler (Frankstown), Benjamin Sanders (Hopewell), George Reynolds, Isaac Worrill, deputy (Huntingdon), Giles Stevens (Shirley), constables; Alexander McCormick, John Glenn (Barre), Hugh Davison, John Walker (Dublin), Patrick Maguire, David Lowrey (Frankstown), William Sherley, Levi McCre (Hopewell), Archibald Fletcher, James Gibson (Huntingdon), James Galbraith, James Cluggage (Shirley), overseers of the poor; James Anderson, Jeremiah Rickets (Barre), James Coil, Esq., John Ramsey (Dublin), Jacob Rowler, Jr., Absalom Gray (Frankstown), Solomon Sell, Hugh Skelly (Hopewell), Ludwick Sells, Joshua Lewis (Huntingdon), Jacob Shara, James Carmichael (Shirley), supervisors of the highways.

1781.—APRIL SESSIONS: David Ralston (Barre), James Barnett (Dublin), Absalom Gray (Frankstown), Ludwick Sells (Huntingdon), George Cluggage (Shirley), constables; Joseph Oburn, Benjamin McGuffey (Barre), Hugh Davidson, John Walker (Dublin), Samuel Rhea, James Johnston (Frankstown), Henry Lloyd, Michael Cryder (Huntingdon), James Galbraith, James Cluggage (Shirley), overseers of the poor; William Nelson, Archibald Glen (Barre), James Coyle, Esq., John Ramsey (Dublin), Urick Heifheit, Edward Beatty (Frankstown), Joseph Prigmore, Moses Donaldson (Huntingdon), James Carmichael, Jacob Shara (Shirley), supervisors of the highways.

1782 —APRIL SESSIONS: Chain Rickets (Barre), William Justice (Dublin), William Traviss (Huntingdon), Giles Stevens (Shirley), constables; Henry Fergu-

son, James Carswell (Barre), Hugh Davidson, John Walker (Dublin), Michael Cryder, Henry Lloyd (Huntingdon), overseers of the poor; William McLevy, Alexander McCormick (Barre), James Coil, John Ramsey (Dublin), Joseph Prigmore, Jacob Laird (Huntingdon), supervisors of the highways.

1783.—APRIL SESSIONS: William Long (Barre), James McKee (Dublin), George Jackson (Huntingdon), James Cluggage (Shirley), constables; Benjamin McGoffin (Barre), Hugh Davidson, John Walker (Dublin), Henry Lloyd, Michael Cryder (Huntingdon), James Galbraith, Matthew Patton (Shirley), overseers of the poor; David Ralston, Gilbert Cheny (Barre), John Burd, George Hudson (Dublin), George Reynolds, Samuel Donnel (Huntingdon), John Morgan, Francis Cluggage (Shirley), supervisors of the highways.

1786.—APRIL SESSIONS: Abraham Nelson (Barre), Benjamin Burd (Dublin), Absalom Gray (Frankstown), Solomon Sill (Hopewell), John Biddle (Huntingdon), constables; John Ramsey, Hugh Orlton (Dublin), William Devinny, Thomas McCune (Frankstown), James Hale, Felix Miller (Hopewell), John Fee, Jacob Laird (Huntingdon), overseers of the poor; Robert Ramsey, George Hudson (Dublin), Samuel Davis, Michael Fetter (Frankstown), William Sherley, Hugh Skelly (Hopewell), Henry Neff, George Reynolds (Huntingdon), supervisors of the highways.

1787.—APRIL SESSIONS: William Nelson (Barre), John Ramsey (Dublin), John Bittle (Huntingdon), John Armstrong (Shirley), constables; James Anderson, John Dickey (Barre), James Barnet, Hugh Davison (Dublin), John Fee, George Reynolds (Huntingdon), George Wilson, John Morgan (Shirley), overseers of the poor; John Wilson, James Hannam (Barre), Robert Ramsey, George

Hudson (Dublin), Henry Neff, Nathaniel Jarrit (Huntingdon), James Galbraith, William Morris (Shirley), supervisors of the highways.

Among the citizens of that portion of Bedford county, now composing Huntingdon and Blair, summoned as grand jurors, were: 1772, July 14th, Michael Cryder; 1780, April 11th, William Shirley; 1781, January sessions, William Simonton, James Foley, and Michael Cryder; 1782, April sessions, Samuel Anderson; July sessions, Samuel Anderson, James Foley and Moses Donaldson; October sessions, Alexander McConnell; 1786, January sessions, George Ashman and George Cluggage.

The first Court of Quarter Sessions was held at Bedford, April 16, 1771, before "William Proctor, Robert Cluggage, Robert Hanna, George Wilson, William Lockery, and William McConnell, Esqs., justices of our Lord the King, to hear and determine divers felonies and misdemeanors in the said county committed." Twenty-three grand jurors were sworn. Robert Galbraith was enrolled as an attorney. At April sessions, 1773, "John Freeharty, of the grand jury, is fined five shillings for being drunk and ten shillings for the contempt in doing so while on the duty of that office, and coming into court while in that condition."

At July sessions, 1780, "The court proceeded to regulate the Price of Laborers, and are of opinion that the same shall be estimated and rated 26 dollars each man per day." October sessions, continued at the same rate.

Unexplained this would appear extravagant but it must be borne in mind that the standard of value was the dollar in Continental currency, which had rapidly shrunk in worth as contrasted with specie. When measured by the specie standard, the price of a day's labor was worth about forty cents. The paper currency of the country depreciated so rapidly in value that it was necessary to establish some rate of exchange, and the General Assembly, by act of April 3, 1781, fixed a scale of depreciation for each month from the beginning of the year, 1777, to the end of February, 1781. In July, 1780, it required sixty-four and

one-half dollars in paper to equal one dollar in specie.

Among the justices sworn, as appears by the records, were:

1771, April 16, Robert Cluggage; 1773, April 13, Robert Cluggage; 1774, April 13, Robert Cluggage; 1782, December 18, Robert Cluggage; 1773, April 13, William McConnell; 1774, May 12, Henry Lloyd; 1777, September, Robert Galbraith, James Martin; 1779, January 13, James Carmichael, James Coyle; 1779, February 12, Matthew Dean; 1781, April 28, John Canan (commission dated February 3, 1781); 1786, July 20, Thomas Wilson, John Little; 1787, January 22, John Coyle; 1787, June 22, James Coyle.

Persons were recommended for license to keep public houses as follows:

1773, July sessions, Michael Cryder; 1773, October sessions, Michael Cryder; 1774, October sessions, Michael Cryder, Ludwick Sells; 1778, April sessions, Francis Cluggage; 1781, January sessions, Ludwick Sells.

Benjamin Elliot was commissioned high sheriff October 31, 1785, and was sworn December 19, 1785.

George Ashman, lieutenant, was sworn December 26, 1780.

CHAPTER II.

The Original Inhabitants of the Juniata Valley— Unlawful Intrusion Upon Their Lands—Efforts of the Government to Restrain the Intruders.



THE Indians found in the valley of the Juniata by the white pioneers were Monseys and Conoys of the Lenape nation, Nanticokes of the same original stock, Shawnees and Tuscaroras. Some Mingoes of the Iroquois nation made their home afterwards for some time in Kishacoquillas Valley. In an account dated 1731, appended to the depositions of Jonah Davenport and James LeTort, Indian traders, mention is made of Indian towns on the river as follows:

OHESSEON upon Choniata, distant from Susquehanna sixty miles. Shaw-anese. Twenty families and sixty men. Kissikahquelas.

ASSUNNEPAHLA, upon Choniata, distant about one hundred miles by water and fifty by land from Ohesson, Delawares. Twelve families and thirty-six men.

Trading posts had been fixed at an early day in the valley, where goods were bartered with the natives for furs and skins, but settlements could not be lawfully made prior to the extinction of the Indian title by treaty of 1754. Notwithstanding the fact that before the treaty the lands were expressly withheld from occupancy by the whites, they, regardless of treaty stipulations and the reserved rights of the aboriginies, pushed forward beyond the purchase lines, and began settlements here and there as inclina-

tion led or choice lands and abundance of game attracted them. The first complaint by the Indians about intrusions upon unpurchased lands in this valley is described in the following paragraphs:

At a meeting of the proprietary, Thomas Penn, the Lieutenant Governor, and members of the Provincial Council, with Shekallamy, a chief, and Indians of the Six Nations, held at Philadelphia on the 19th day of June, 1733, through the interpreter, Conrad Weiser, Shekallamy, after disposing of other items of his mission, asked "whether the proprietor had heard of a letter which he and Sassoonan sent to Jno. Harris, to desire him to desist from making a plantation at the mouth of Choniata, where Harris has built a house and is clearing fields."

They were told that Harris had only built that home for carrying on his trade; that his plantation, on which he has his houses, barns, etc., at Paxtan, is his place of dwelling, and is not to be supposed he will remove from thence; that he has no warrant or order for making a settlement at Choniata.

Shekallamy said that though Harris may have built a house for the convenience of his trade, yet he ought not to clear fields.

To this it was answered that Harris had probably cleared as much land only as would be sufficient to raise corn for his horses. Shekallamy said "He had no ill to John Harris, it is not his custom to bear any man ill will, but he is afraid that the warriors of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a Settlement on lands which they have always desired to be kept free from any persons settling on." He was told in answer that care should be taken to give the necessary orders in it.

John Harris, father of the founder of Harrisburg, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and settled on the bank of the Susquehanna sometime before the year 1726. He carried on an extensive trade with the neighboring Indian tribes, bartering his merchandise for furs and skins. In the pursuit of his business he appears to have established a

branch trading house at the mouth of Choniata, of which encroachment the ever sensitive aboriginies uttered the complaints detailed in the above paragraphs.

Conrad Weiser, who appears as interpreter for the Indians at the meeting on the 19th of June, and who subsequently became an active and valuable intercessor between them and the whites, was born in Germany in 1696, but at an early age emigrated to America, and settled about the year 1714.

His numerous letters, interspersed in our records and archives, indicate him to have been a man of unusual acuteness, through knowledge of Indian character, and strictly upright in the business committed to him. His place of residence was in what is now Berks county, and the inscription of his letters written when at home, "Tulpyhockin," indicates that it was at or near the creek bearing that name. He was the grandfather of Rev. H. A. Muhlenberg, once minister to Austria.

Weiser is first noticed as interpreter at a meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia, December 10, 1731, to which he accompanied Shekallamy and another Indian, messenger sent to the Six Nations.

A part of the business of the Chiefs of the Six Nations at the conference of 1742, which began on the 30th day of June, had reference to the consideration for releasing their claim to all the land in the province on both sides of the river Susquehanna lying eastward of the Endless Hills, called by the Delawares the "Kekkachtananin Hills."

The Indians having at a previous meeting received payment for the lands lying eastward of the Susquehanna, the goods delivered on this occasion were for the lands on the west of that river.

Rude and uneducated as the Indians were, they were not insensible of the value of their lands nor ignorant of the fact that the goods received in exchange therefor were either tawdry finery or articles of little use and soon destroyed or consumed. Canassatego, an Onondaga chief, on this occasion said, "We know our Lands are now become

more valuable; the white people think we don't know their Value, but we are sensible that the Land is Everlasting, and the few goods we receive for it are soon worn out and gone; for the future, we will sell no lands but when Brother Onas (Penn) is in the Country, and we will know beforehand the Quantity of Goods we are to receive."

The whites still persisted in their desire to push their settlement westward, probably for the double purpose of seeking game and securing good soil for cultivation. From the same speech from which we have made the last extract, Canassatego, in speaking of the lands westward of the Endless Hills, thus complains: "Your People daily settle on these Lands and spoil our Hunting. We must insist on your removing them, as you know they have no right to the northward of Kittachtinny Hills."

In these transactions the duplicity and greediness of the white man are prominently exhibited, and the Indians—sole and rightful proprietors of the soil—set examples of truthfulness and integrity which the European intruders might have imitated with credit to themselves. They are already aware that however justly the proprietaries and their officers deal with them, and desire to restrain the incursions of the whites into their territory in quest of game or for the purpose of settlement, the government is either too weak or not inclined to protect them and their rights, and that soon they will be driven from their domain by the advancing column of civilization. And this work to be accomplished by the formality of a deed, in exchange for which they will receive a few worthless trinkets, or by the gradual and certain increase of settlers on the frontier who restrict the limits and assist in the destruction of game, their only means of subsistence. Need we be surprised then to learn of some atrocious act committed by the red man upon the whites when they are daily harassed by settlers and traders coming uninvited among them and dealing out potions of poisonous rum, defrauding them in trade, and occupying their lands?

The provincial government doubtless honestly desired to comply with the demands of the Indians, and to carry out in good faith the mutual contract made with them, but the cupidity of the daring white pioneer impelled him to pay little heed to the proclamation, or to his own personal safety in resisting its commands. At a council at Shamokin, held April 9, 1743, the orator on the part of the Indians, in addressing "Brother Onas" through Conrad Weiser, said, "The Dutchman on Scokooniady (Juniata) claims a right to the land merely because he gave a little victuals to our warriors, who stand very often in need of it. This string of wampum serves (the speaker then took two strings of wampum in his hands) to take the Dutchman by the arm and to throw him over the big mountains within your borders. We have given the river Scokooniady (Juniata) for a hunting place to our cousins, the Delawares, and our brethren the Shaw-anese, and we ourselves hunt there sometimes. We, therefore, desire you will immediately by force remove all those that live on the said river of Scokooniady."

From time to time the Indians repeated their complaints against the intruders with little avail. The white people cared little for paper proclamations, and less, if anything, for either the presence or rights of the natives. Finally affairs reached such a crisis that the government must either enforce its laws or by passiveness invite savage revenge. Richard Peters and Conrad Weiser were accordingly sent out with authority to view the frontier, and dispossess any persons found on unpurchased territory.

None of these settlers had ventured farther west within the limits of Huntingdon county than the Tuscarora Valley in Dublin and probably Tell townships. The recollection of this official visit is perpetuated in the name of the village of "Burnt Cabins" situated in Fulton county, near the line of Huntingdon, in the vicinity of which some of the cabins stood, probably those of Falconer, DeLong, Perry and Charlton.

In August and September following the occurrences detailed in Secretary Peter's report, relating to the burning of the cabins, Weiser was among the Indians of New York, delivering a message to them from the proprietary government. The Onondaga chiefs were anxious to know what action had been taken towards removing the settlers on their lands near the Juniata and thereabouts, and expressed great satisfaction in learning from Weiser the result of the visit of the secretary and the officers of Cumberland County and that the governor had thus heeded their complaints about the intruders.

The summary measures adopted by the provincial authorities in 1750 seemed to have the intended effect, for there does not appear to be any further complaint from the Indians about unauthorized intrusions in this region. Four years afterwards, in July, 1754, the Indian title was purchased and the lands were formally opened for appropriation by warrant or actual settlement.

CHAPTER III.

Forts in Juniata Valley.



URING the winter of 1755-56 a cordon of forts was built across the province from the Susquehanna, as follows: Augusta, at Shamokin, now Sunbury; Pomfret Castle, Granville, on Juniata, above Lewistown; Shirley, at Aughwick; and Littleton, in Fulton county.

Fort Shirley.

Probably Croghan's fort enlarged or strengthened, named by Governor Morris in honor of Gen. William Shirley, stood on the high bank of Fort Run, on the western side of the main street of Shirleysburg, on or near the ground occupied by the dwelling of David Douglas. A map of the survey of the tract, made while the fort was yet standing, shows that it stood very close to the run. The last four named forts were completed about February, 1756, and each garrisoned by a company of seventy-five men, exclusive of officers. Capt. Hugh Mercer, commandant at Shirley, reported April 19th, that he had only thirty men, who were engaged to remain there until the 1st of May, by which time he is in hopes of completing his company. Col. John Armstrong, August 20th, reported to Governor Morris that "as Fort Shirley is not easily defended and their water may be taken possession of by the Enemy, it running at the Foot of a high bank eastward of the Fort, and no well Dugg, I am of opinion, from its remote situation, that it can't serve the Country in the present circumstances, and if attacked I doubt will be taken if not strongly garrisoned, but (extremities excepted) I cannot evacuate this with-

out your Honour's Orders.' Acting upon the suggestion of Col. Armstrong, William Denny, who had succeeded Robert Hunter Morris as Lieutenant Governor, ordered the evacuation of the fort, and reported his action to the Council October 15th.

The destruction of Fort Granville and capture of prisoners by the French and Indians added to the terrors of the frontier settlers, and impelled the government to resort to more decisive measures to protect the people from the murderous assaults of the enemy. Accordingly Governor Morris, acting upon information received from escaped prisoners that Shingas and Jacobs, the leaders of the hostile Indians, lived at Kittanning, from which point bands were fitted out for depredations in this and adjacent provinces, concerted an expedition against that town, to be conducted by Col. John Armstrong, who was to have under his command the companies officered by Captains Hamilton, Mercer, Ward and Porter, and such volunteers as could be enlisted. The expedition was to be conducted as secretly as possible, and was to be organized at Fort Shirley. About the end of August the command proceeded en route for Kittanning "at the Beaver Dams, a few miles from Frankstown, on the North Branch of Juniata," the sections of the command that marched separately were consolidated and proceeded via the Kittanning path to the objective point.

The expedition was, considering the times and circumstances, well planned and promptly executed. By the 14th of September, Armstrong had reached Fort Littleton on his homeward march and from that point sent by express to Governor Denny his official report. This bold and determined move stayed for a time the incursions of the enemy, but there was a sense of insecurity felt in the valley until about the beginning of 1762. On January 5, 1757, the corporation of Philadelphia, as a reward for his services, presented Col. Armstrong with a piece of plate, caused a medal with appropriate legends to be struck, and

addressed him a letter thanking him and his officers for their gallant conduct.

In 1758 an army under Gen. John Forbes, comprising commands officered by Cols. Boquet and Washington, set out via Fort Bedford to dislodge the French at Fort Duquesne and with the exception of a sanguinary engagement between advanced bodies under Major Grant and Lewis and the French and Indians, the main army reached the fort without serious loss, but found it in ruins. The French, unable to cope with the superior force of the English, chose to apply the torch rather than to surrender the fortress. Forbes erected defensive works, which the next year were supplanted by more substantial ones, and in honor of the then British premier, were named Fort Pitt. The same year (1758), at a council held at Easton, the boundaries of the Indians' deed of 1754 to the proprietaries were curtailed and more clearly defined, and their title to the lands in the valley of the Juniata confirmed.

The Pontiac war, begun in 1763, again alarmed the frontiersmen, and quiet and peace was not assured until the successful termination of Col. Boquet's expedition in the autumn of 1764.

Fort Standing Stone.

This fort stood in the vicinity of Penn and Second Streets, in the Borough of Huntingdon. Its dimensions or precise locality cannot be ascertained, for no one now living ever saw its lines of defense. The only parts of it remaining in modern times were the logs from one of the magazines that had been removed from their original place in the fort to No. 205 Penn St. and there re-erected and utilized as the lower story of a building which was long occupied as a blacksmith shop by John Simpson, David Snare, and others. They were of heavy oak timber, hewn on four sides, and "dove tailed" at the corners so as to fit closely together. This building was torn down about 1854 to clear the ground for the erection of the residence of Theodore H. Cremer, Esq. The accepted tradition relative to

the time of the erection of this fort fixed the date about the beginning of the war of the Revolution, but on an interesting map of the territory embraced between the Hudson on the east, the central part of Ohio on the west, the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the River St. Lawrence on the north, and Maryland on the south, constructed by Captain Pouchot, in the French military service, and transmitted by him to Marshal de Belle Isle in a letter dated Montreal, 14th of April, 1758, quite a number of the English defenses and other prominent objects are located. Among those in Pennsylvania are Philadelphia, Lancaster, Frankstown, Raystown, de la Susquehana, Juniata R., Belle R., F. Comberland, F. STANDEN STONE, F. du Quesne, Laudon, Liteton, Loyalanon, etc. Viewed in the light of our present geographical knowledge the map presents many inaccuracies, but it is nevertheless, a remarkable exhibit of the district it essays to represent when we consider the time at which it was prepared, and the meager data obtainable a century and quarter ago in the then western wilds.

This map gives Fort Standing Stone an existence at a date much earlier than that fixed by any English records that have been found. The French having, by the treaty of Paris in 1763, surrendered all their northern possessions to the British, were no longer interested in this region, and after that time could have no motive to revise Pouchet's map, which as now printed purports to be a fac-simile of the original.

OTHER FORTS.—Almost at the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle the settlers of the valley felt the necessity for providing safe retreats from invading parties of Indians, and forts were from time to time erected throughout the settlements. They were usually constructed of logs and provided with loop holes to serve the double purpose of "outlooks" and for the use of the rifle in case of attacks. Those most elaborately built were made of timbers set on end and firmly imbedded in the ground, and were called stockades. Inside were magazines for the safe storage of

ammunition, and barracks for the accommodation of soldiers or those seeking protection. FETTERS was above Hollidaysburg, near where McCahan's mill stands. Holliday's, about a mile below that town was Peter Titus' log barn transformed into a military defense. LOWRY's was built in Canoe Valley, three miles southwest of Water Street, where the German Reformed church now stands. This being small, the house of Matthew Dean, farther up the valley, was used temporarily. The people of Sinking Valley were accommodated by a fort built near the residence of Jacob Roller. HARTSOCK's in Woodcock Valley, near Marklesburg, and LYTLE's, in Hart's Log, three miles south of Alexandria, served the inhabitants in their respective localities. On the southwest side of Shaver's Creek, near its mouth, was ANDERSON's, while farther up the creek Alexander McCormick's house was used for the same purpose. MCALEVY's, a short distance east of the village of McAlevy's Fort, was the refuge of the inhabitants of Standing Stone Valley.

The demand for lead in the Revolutionary struggle stimulated search for that metal and sufficient indications were found in Sinking Valley to warrant mining operations there. In the explorations made, tracings of ancient workings were found, and these were supposed to have been the work of the French, to whom the Indians had communicated the information that lead existed in the valley. John Armstrong, then a major general, in a letter from Yorktown, February 23, 1778, to President Wharton, mentions this locality, and suggests that the mine (on the proprietaries tract) should, "at least for the present, be seized by and belong to the State." Gen. Daniel Roberdeau, then a member of Congress, asked and obtained leave of absence for the purpose of going to the valley and conducting mining operations, and on the 17th of April was at Carlisle on the road thither. On the 23rd of that month he was at Standing Stone, and on the 27th writes from "Sinking Spring Valley" encouragingly about the discovery of a new vein of ore that promises an ample supply. To protect his

workmen a stockade was built, which was called Fort Roberdeau, but by many was designated the Lead-Mine Fort. During the autumn of 1779, Capt. Thomas Cluggage was in command of the fort with a company of Rangers. In March of that year the provincial authorities decided to raise five companies of Rangers, making three hundred and eighty men in all for the defense of the frontiers, and on April 7th the Council appointed Thomas Cluggage captain, and — Means first lieutenant of the company to be raised in Bedford county. At the captain's suggestion, Moses Donley was appointed second Lieutenant, June 26th. October 10th he reported that his command had been reviewed and passed muster; three officers and forty-three rank and file, one of the latter "killed or taken."

Numerous parties of hostile Indians fell upon the settlers of the valley from time to time, murdering inhabitants, carrying off captives, and burning dwellings. The business of the land office is a pretty good indication of the sense of security felt by the people of the province in these perilous times. From February 3, 1755, to the month of June of that year a dozen or more warrants were granted for land in Huntingdon and Blair. During the seven years immediately following there does not appear to have been any issued. On May 31, 1762, several warrants were taken out for lands, on the Aughwick, on the Frankstown Branch, and in other localities, and from that date business was quite active during the balance of that and the first half of the succeeding year. The only entry for 1764 appears to be George Croghan's application for a warrant for the Standing Stone tract, then held by improvement. The next year, 1765, a dozen or more warrants were taken out, and in 1766 a much greater number. In the latter year the "application system" was introduced, and hundreds of persons availed themselves of the opportunities it afforded of obtaining land on advantageous terms, and from the time at which this plan was put into operation, August 1, 1766, until the close of the land office during the war of the revolution but few warrants were issued.



JUNIATA RIVER, AT HUNTINGDON.

J.C. BLAIR, CO., HUNTINGDON, PA.

LOOKING EAST FROM FOOT OF THIRD STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHAPTER IV.

Indian Trails.



WHEN the Indian trader first penetrated the wilds of the valley of the Juniata, the only highways that traversed the area now embraced within the county of Huntingdon were the trails or paths used by the aborigines. They were mere "bridle paths," only wide enough to admit the passage of a horse and its rider, and crossed the county in various directions. The principal one crossed in a general northwesterly direction, and the earliest written account of this is found in the journal of Conrad Weiser, sent by the Colonial government in 1748 to treat with the Indians on the Ohio, as follows:

- "August 11th. Set out from my home and came to James Galbraith's that day, 30 miles.
- August 12th. Came to George Croghan's, 15 miles.
- August 13th. To Robert Dunning's, 20 miles.
- August 14th. To Tuscarora Path, 30 miles.
- August 15th and 16th. Lay by on account of the men coming back sick, and some other affairs hindering us.
- August 17th. Crossed the Tuscarora Hill and came to the Sleeping Place called the Black Log, 20 miles.
- August 18th. Had a great rain in the afternoon; came within two miles of the Standing Stone, 24 miles.
- August 19th. We traveled but 12 miles; were obliged to dry our things in the afternoon.
- August 20th. Came to Frankstown but saw no House or Cabins; here we overtook the Goods, because four of George Croghan's Hands fell sick, 26 miles.
- August 21st. Lay by, it raining all day.

August 22nd. Crossed Allegheny Hill and came to the Clear Fields, 16 miles.

He continues to describe subsequent incidents of his journey to Logstown and other points, conferences with the Indians, and delivery of the presents to them, his turning homeward on the 19th of September.

At the Black Log, another fork passed by the Three Springs, through Sidling Hill Gap, by Raystown, etc. to Logstown. Hugh Crawford and Andrew Montour, April 16, 1752, Indian traders, and doubtless familiar with every path in this region, reported to the provincial authorities the distance from Philadelphia to "Twightwees" on a branch of Ohio, via. George Croghan's, "Auchquick," Frankstown, Clear Fields, etc. John Harris, in his account of the road to Logstown, taken in 1754, gives the following interesting data:

"From my Ferry to Geo. Croghan's	5 Miles.
to Kittitany Mouns	9 "
to Geo. Cowen's house	6 "
to Andrew Montour's	5 "
to the Tuscaroraw Hill	9 "
to Thos. Mitchell's Sleep, Place	3 "
To Tuscaroraw	14 "
To the Cove Spring	10 "
To the Shadow of Death (Shade Gap)	8 "
To the Black Log (Orbisonia)	3 "

Now the Road forks towards Ray's Town and Frank's Town, we continue Ray's Town Road to

Allegheny	3 Miles.
To the 3 Springs	10 "
To the Sidling Hill Gap	8 "
To Juniata Hill	8 "
To Juniata Creek at Ye Crossing	8 "
To the Snake's Spring	8 "
To Ray's Town (Bedford)	4 "
To the Shawana Cabins	8 "
To Allegheny Hill	6 "

To Edmond's Swamp	8 Miles.
To Story Creek	6 Miles."

Then follow other distances and points of note to Logstown.

"Now beginning at the Black Log, Frank's Town Road.

To Aughwick (Shirleysburg)	6 Miles.
To Jack Armstrong's Narrows, so called from his being there murdered	8 "
To the Standing Stone (abct. 14 ft. high, 6 inch square) (Huntingdon)	10 "

(At each of these last places we crossed the Juniata.)

To the next and last crossing at Juniata	8 Miles.
To Water Street (branch of Juniata)	10 "
To the Big Lick	10 "
To Franks (Stephen's) Town	5 "
To the Beaver Damms	10 "
To Allegheny Hill	4 "
To the clear Fields	6 "
To John Hart's Sleepg. place	12 "
To the head of Susquehannah	12 "
To the Shawana Cabbins.	12 "
To P. Shaver's Sleeping place at two large licks	12 "
To the 18 mile Run	12 "
To the 10 mile Lick	6 "
To Kiskemenette's Town on the Creek, runs in- to Allegheny Rivr. 6 mils. down (almost as large as Schuylkill).	10 "
To the Chartiere's Landing on Alleghy.	8 "
To the Kittanning Town up the River	18 "
To Venango, higher up Alleghy.	70 "
Down the River from Chartiere's Landg. to Pine Creek.	14 "
To the Logs Town	17 "

Logs Town lays due west from T. Harris's Ferry.

"Note—John Harris told me that he verily believed that Logs Town was distant from his House due West an hund-

red miles less than the within accot. mentions, the road he went having so many great Crooks."

"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR."

In December, 1753, Governor Hamilton sent James Patton to deliver a message to the chiefs of the Six Nations at Ohio, and among other instructions he was directed to take a particular account of the road from Carlisle. The concern of the provincial government was to ascertain if the Forks of the Ohio were within the limits of the province, the boundry lines of which had not been fully ascertained. Patten was to call at Mr. George Croghan's at "Aucquick," and consult with him. After his return he and Andrew Montour constructed and presented to the Council, March 2, 1754, a map containing "a just Description of the Road, as well by Computation as by the Compass," which they believed "to be as near the Truth as it could be known without actual Mensuration." The following tables were taken from the map:

The computed Distance of The Road by the Indian Traders from Carlisle to Shanoppin's Town.

	From Carlisle Miles
From Carlisle to Major Montour's	10
From Montour's to Jacob Pyatt's	25
From Pyatt's to George Croghan's, at Aucquick Old Town	15
From Croghan's to the Three Springs	10
From the Three Springs to Sidling Hill	7
From Sidling Hill to Contz's Harbour	8
From Contz's Harbour to the top of Ray's Hill	1
From Ray's Hill to the 1 crossing of Juniata	10
From the 1 crossing of Juniata to Allaguapy's Gap ...	6
From Allaguapy's Gap to Ray's Town	5
From Ray's Town to the Shawonese Cabbins	8
From Shawonese Cabbins to the Top of Allegheny Moun- tain	8
From Allegheny Mountain to Edmund's Swamp	8
From Edmund's Swamp to Conomahony's Creek	6

From Conamahony to Kackanapaulins	5
From Kackanapaulins to Loyal Hannin	18
From Loyal Hannin to Shanoppin's Town	50

The courses of the Road from Carlisle to Shanoppin's Town by Compass:

- N. 20 W. 8 miles to Major Montour's.
- N. 5 W. 20 miles to Jacob Pyatt's.
- N. 20 W. 8 miles to George Croghan's or Aucquick

Old Town.

- N. 70 W. 7 miles to the Three Springs.
- S. 70 W. 5 miles to Aucquick Gap.
- S. 70 W. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Contz's Harbour.
- S. 80 W. 9 miles to Allaquapy's Gap.
- West 3 miles to Ray's Gap.
- N. 45 W. The course up the Gap.
- N. 63 W. 5 miles to the Shawonese Cabbins.
- N. 60 W. 5 ms. to the top of Allegheny Mounts.
- N. 75 W. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Edmund's Swamp.
- N. 80 W. 4 miles to Conamahony Creek.
- N. 10 W. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Kackanapaulin's House.
- N. 64 W. 12 miles to Loyal Hannin Old Town.
- N. 20 W. 10 miles to the Forks of the Road.
- West 10 miles to ———
- N. 80 W. 15 miles to Shanoppin's Town.

A Mr. West was at the same time examined by the Council, and he expressed his opinion that the courses and distances set down by Mr. Patten came as near to the truth as was possible without actual measurement.

In the latter part of August, 1754, Conrad Weiser set out on a journey from home to Aucquick by order of the government, to have a conference with some Indians. In his journal he states that he left Andrew Montour's on the 2d of September. "Rode six hours before noon and three after—took up lodging in the woods. 3d, Sat out by six o'clock and by eight came to the Trough Spring; by nine to the Shadow of Death; by eleven to the Black Log, and by twelve arrived at Aucquick."

This principal road entered Huntingdon County in the vicinity of Blair's Mills, and passed up Trough Spring branch of the Tuscarora Creek by Trough or Cove Spring, through Shade Gap, northward along Black Log valley to the "Black Log" in or near the gap east of Orbisonia; through Shirleysburg (Aughwick Old Town, or Fort Shirley); crossed to the northern side of the Juniata above Mount Union; crossing Juniata again to the south side at the lower end of Cypress Island, in the Borough of Huntingdon; over the Warrior's ridge and crossing to the north side of the river near Hart's Log (Alexandria); thence via Water Street and Canoe valley to Frankstown and Hollidaysburg; and thence over the Allegheny. The southern branch, leaving the main road at Black Log, passed the Three Springs near the borough of that name, and leaving Huntingdon County at Sidling Hill Gap, touched Everett and Bedford, crossing the Allegheny a number of miles southwest of the main or Kittanning trail.

There were a number of other paths of minor importance. One extended from Frank's Town to the Bald Eagle's Nest, near Milesburg, Centre Co. A branch ran from this through Warrior's Mark, Franklin, and Morris to the main road at Water Street. Another from Raystown to Frankstown, one from Standing Stone to Raystown, one from the mouth of Raystown Branch to Raystown, one from Standing Stone to the Bald Eagle's Nest, etc.

CHAPTER V.

First Public Roads.



AT the January sessions 1772, of the Bedford court, on the petition of Samuel Anderson and others, inhabitants of the township of "Baree" setting forth the necessity of a road leading from the Standing Stone or Hart's Log by Boquet's spring (at McConnelstown) and up Woodcock Valley to the crossing of Yellow Creek, and from thence to join the great road near Bloody Run, now Everett, James Little, William Shirley, Robert Friggs, Hugh Guttery, Richard Long, and Samuel Anderson were appointed viewers. A report not being made by these viewers, on the 14th of July following, a petition of inhabitants of "Barree and Coleraine" townships, representing that a road between the points above mentioned would be of great use to the public, the court named Richard Long, Hugh Guthrey, Samuel Thompson, James Little, Samuel Anderson, and Walter Clarke to view the road and make a report of their proceedings to the next court. This appointment did not secure a report, and at October sessions the persistent inhabitants of Barre Township were heard by the court in another petition, when John Piper, Esquire, Richard Long, Michael Cryder, Samuel Anderson, James Little, and William Shirley were appointed viewers. A favorable result was not yet secured, and at April sessions 1774, urged by another petition of inhabitants of the township named, John Piper, Esq., Richard Long, James Little, John Mitchell, Samuel Anderson and Michael Cryder were appointed to view. These viewers laid out a road and made return to July sessions of the same year. One branch of the road be-

gan at a "hickory standing on the north side of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata River, about a quarter of a mile below the mouth of Standing Stone Creek, at the end of Standing Stone Mountain, supposed to be at or near the line which divides the County of Bedford from Cumberland; and running from thence north thirty-four degrees west 86 perches to Standing Stone Creek; and thence up said creek north 15 degrees east 19 perches; and thence north 64 degrees west across the said creek and along the principal street, called Allegheny street, in the town of Huntingdon 92 perches to the center of the said town, and thence the same course continued and along the same street, in all two hundred and seventy-two perches, to the point of the island above the Standing Stone; thence south fifty-eight degrees west fourteen across the river Juniata, etc. Then follow the courses and distances to a point about one hundred perches southwest of Boquet's Spring, where the other branch of the road was intersected, which began at the lower end of Water Street Narrows, on the Northeastern side of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata River, and ran along the same about a mile and a half, then crossed said river, and passing near the house of Charles Caldwell, in Harts Log Valley, and the house of Henry Lloyd in Woodcock Valley. The route from the intersection of the two branches was through Woodcock Valley, passing near the houses of James Piper and John Piper to the "great road about fifteen perches above Bloody Run." Computing the measurement of the several lines we find the distances according to the return of this road survey, from the intersection of Allegheny and Third Streets in the Borough of Huntingdon to be as follows: To Boquet's Spring at McConnelstown four miles and two hundred and ninety-five perches to the crossing of Yellow Creek, thirty miles and two hundred and ten perches; and to Bloody Run, now Everett, thirty-eight miles and two hundred and thirty-six perches; all somewhat short of the actual distances. This route was ordered to be opened to the breadth of thirty-three feet, and confirmed as a public road.

On the 12th day of July, 1773, on a petition of a number of the inhabitants of the county, Benjamin Elliot, John Ramsey, John Walker, Gaven Cluggage, Lawrence Swope and James Carmichael were appointed to view and lay out a road from the mouth of Aughwick Creek to the great road leading from Bedford to Baltimore. As no report was made by these viewers at April sessions, 1774, on petition, another board of viewers, consisting of James Galbraith, Samuel Thompson, Gaven Cluggage, Giles Stevens, Charles Boyle, and Samuel Daniel, was appointed to lay out a bridle road. The report of these viewers was presented to the court at July sessions, 1774, and the road ordered to be opened thirty-three feet wide. The line began at Silver's Ford, on the Juniata River, about a mile above the mouth of Aughwick Creek, crossed the creek north of Fort Shirley, passed Robert Cluggage's mill, and intersected the wagon-road at Charles Magill's at the Burnt Cabins. Distance according to the return, twenty-one miles and fifty-four perches.

At the October sessions, Bartholomew Davis petitioned for a road from his mill "to James Galbraith's and from thence to Patrick Kanan, on the great road leading from Silver's Ford to the Burnt Cabins." James Galbraith, John Donough, John Ramsey, Robert Ramsey, James Cluggage and Samuel Thompson were appointed viewers.

At April sessions, 1776, on the petition of inhabitants of Barre Township, setting forth 'that they labor under many disadvantages for want of roads to the Juniata, Frankstown Branch, and to Bedford, to Huntingdon meeting and market, unto the saw and grist mill on the aforesaid branch, and praying the court to appoint men to view, and if they see cause to lay out one road beginning at William McLevy's on Standing Stone Creek, near to the Big Gap that leads into Kishacoquillas Valley; thence down Shaver's Creek to the mouth thereof into Frankstown Branch; thence down the aforesaid branch to the upper end of Dr. William Smith's Island; thence crossing Juniata the nearest and best way unto the public road to Bedford, etc. The other road beginning at the upper end of the

aforesaid island where the first mentioned road ends, on the northeast side of said branch, and from thence down said branch until it joins the aforesaid public road. William McLevy, Alex. McCormick, James Williams, Abraham Haines, Robert Smith, and Nathaniel Jarrard were appointed viewers.

The Revolutionary troubles followed so soon after these proceedings, that road making was suspended during the contest and for some years afterwards, and the inhabitants were constrained to content themselves with the few roads, paths, or trails already opened. Beside the roads already mentioned there was one that led from the Raystown Branch through Tatman's Gap and Plank Cabin Valley to Fort Littleton; one from Garard's mill, below McConnelstown, to the Raystown Branch. These were in use in 1787. A road that branched from the Hart's Log road west of the Pulpit Rocks, and led to the settlements on the river above Petersburg, was known in 1788 as Graffius' road, and one in Plank Cabin Valley was called, as early as 1766, "Thompson's Road." A public road from Huntingdon to Three Springs, via. Cassville, was laid out about 1790; from McCormick's mill to Huntingdon, surveyed in November of the same year; from Minter's Gap to the Warm Springs, May, 1791; and that from the Three Springs, through Hares Valley to the Juniata occupies in part the route of an ancient path.

CHAPTER VI.

The Larger Streams Declared Public Highways.



BEFORE roads were constructed in this region at public expense, the larger streams were utilized as highways, and it became necessary to dedicate them to public use. The Assembly on the 9th of March, 1771, passed an act declaring a number of the rivers and creeks "public streams and highways for the purposes of navigation up and down the same; and that all obstructions and impediments to the passage of his Majesty's liege subjects up and down the same, erected or hereafter to be erected, shall be deemed, held and adjudged common nuisances." The Juniata with the branches up as far as Bedford and Frankstown, was embraced within the provisions of this act. Commissioners were named and authorized to "scour, enlarge, straighten and deepen" the streams mentioned in this act and penalties prescribed for the erection or maintenance of any dam or other obstruction. By act of February 5, 1794, the little Juniata from its mouth up to the head of Logan's Narrows, and Standing Stone Creek from its mouth up to the mouth of Laurel Run, were declared public highways for the passage of boats and rafts. February 25, 1795, Benjamin Elliot was authorized to erect a wing dam on the northeast side of the river. March 23, 1796, Thomas Whittaker was empowered to make "good and convenient landings on both sides of the river Juniata, opposite the end of Montgomery (now Fourth) street, in the town of Huntingdon, where he at present keeps a ferry, and shall at all times hereafter maintain the same in good order and repair, fit for men, horses and carriages to pass

and repass." Robert Dean and Joseph Smith obtained legislative authority, March 9, 1797, for erecting a wing dam. John Canan was authorized by act, approved February 19, 1799, to erect a toll-bridge over the "Frankstown Branch of Juniata River, nearly opposite the said John Canan's mills, where the great road from Huntingdon to the western part of the country and to Pittsburg crosses the said branch." This crossing was near Hatfield's Juniata Iron works, in Porter township. Charles Smith was authorized by act of February 7, 1803, to erect a wing dam in the Juniata. He then owned the Huntingdon mills. Shaver's Creek, from its mouth up to the line of James and John Crawford's land, was declared a public highway by act of February 19, 1800; Tuscarora Creek, from its mouth up to the forks near Morrow's mill, by act of April 4, 1805; and the little Juniata, from Logan's Narrows to Bell's Mills, then Allegheny township by act of March 26, 1808. The Aughwick Creek became a highway April 1, 1822, and several other acts relative to smaller streams were passed in subsequent years.

The importance of the streams as public highways attracted the attention of the Legislature to such an extent as to secure the passage, April 13, 1791, of an act authorizing the improvement of the larger rivers and creeks of the State. It included the Juniata from its mouth to Water Street, and thence to Frankstown, and £2320 were appropriated. The same act made liberal appropriations for the laying out of new and improvement of old roads. For the road through Canoe Narrows and from Daniel Titus' to Poplar Run £300 was set apart; for the road from Poplar Run to Conemaugh £360; for a road to be laid out from Frankstown to Pittsburg £300; for a road through Jack's and Igow's Narrows, £120. The next year the Legislature made some changes in the application of the moneys appropriated for the road over the Allegheny mountain, and directed that £530 shall be given towards improving and opening a road from Frankstown to Conemaugh at or near the mouth of Stony Creek. Six hundred

pounds was appropriated towards improving the navigation of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata from its mouth to a point above Bedford. In 1792 \$400 was appropriated for improving the road between Lewistown and Huntingdon, and \$500 added to former grants to the road from Franks-town to Pittsburg.

The Legislature, April 7, 1807, appropriated eight hundred dollars for the purpose of laying out and opening a road to begin at Logan's Narrows and extend via mouth of Anderson's Creek, in Clearfield County, to the State road leading to Erie.

The numerous mountain gorges along the course of the Juniata presented so many difficulties in the way of constructing a passable artificial road, that little could be done with the amount of money from time collection by taxation, or appropriated from the public treasury towards that end, and after the upper part of the valley had reached that state of improvement as to have a surplus of the products of agriculture or manufacturers, resort was had to the river for reaching the eastern markets. The ark and keel-boat were introduced. The first was constructed of hewn and sawed lumber, fastened together with wooden pins, built to carry freight down the river, and after the discharge of the cargo sold. It was taken apart and the plank and timber used for building. The keel-boat was constructed somewhat like the hull of the present canal boat, and after unloading its downward freight, brought back such commodities as the merchants and others purchased in the East. It was "pushed" up stream by men working with poles, a slow and slavish process. With the removal of some obstructions, the navigation of the Juniata to its mouth and the Susquehanna to Harrisburg became to experienced rivermen comparatively easy and safe, but the terror of the boatmen was "Conewago Falls." It was reserved for some brave spirits of the upper Juniata to successfully grapple with the perils of these falls. In Appendix III to the "American Museums," Part I., from January to July 1792, the following account is given: "A Baltimore

paper mentions that Mr. Kryder had arrived there from Standing Stone, on Juniata, with one hundred and four barrels of flour, having performed the voyage in five days. His flour passed for superfine and was sold immediately at the highest price for cash. The merchants presented Mr. Kryder with one hundred and four dollars for the risk he ran, with his two sons, in attempting the navigation of the Susquehanna, heretofore thought to be impracticable for boats of burden." This flour was doubtless the product of Kryder's own mill which stood on the south side of the Juniata between the head of Cypress Island and the Huntingdon Dam.

CHAPTER VII.

Early Settlements—Names of the Pioneers.



THE first settlements within the limits of Huntingdon county, were doubtless those made by the persons whose cabins were burned by order of Secretary Peters in the summer of 1750, near the village of Burnt Cabins, and probably extending northeastward therefrom along the Tuscarora Valley. These were the unwarranted intrusions upon unpurchased lands, and the squatters therefore acquired no title. Andrew Montour having earnestly and repeatedly applied for permission to live in some of the plantations over the Blue Hills, Governor Hamilton by the advice of the council, on the 18th of April, 1752, issued a commission to him, reciting the fact that many persons had gone and were continually going over the Kittatinny Mountains to settle, notwithstanding the repeated proclamations against such practices, and that he had represented that he could be serviceable alike to the government and the Six Nations in keeping people from settling on the unpurchased lands. In consideration of which, license and authority was given him to reside in such place over the mountains, found to be central and convenient for the purpose named. Montour settled on the north side of Sherman's Creek, on the Elliot farm, Perry county. His name is perpetuated in the designation of Montour's Run.

GEORGE CROGHAN.—George Croghan, a conspicuous character in provincial times, an Irishman by birth, was licensed in 1744 as an Indian trader. In 1748 he purchased land, and became a resident of Cumberland county. In 1750, as one of the magistrates of that county,

he accompanied Secretary Peters in his visits to the trespassers, and, as appears by a letter of his dated June 10, 1751, he yet resided southeast of the Kittatinny Mountain. Soon thereafter, possibly under authority similar to that granted to Andrew Montour, he took up his residence at "Aucquick" now Shirleysburg, for it is found in the proceedings of a conference held by the commissioners appointed on behalf of the provincial authorities, with representatives of the Six Nations and other tribes at Carlisle, in October, 1753, that the Indians proposed that any presents intended for them should be sent to "George Croghan's house at Juniata." In the instructions of the Governor to James Patten, who was sent in December of that year on a journey to the Ohio, he was directed to call "at George Croghan's at Aucquick" and consult with him.

The strife between the English and French for the possession of the Ohio Valley was reaching a crisis which would be settled only by the arbitrament of the sword. The latter, sweeping down from their Canadian colonies, were enlisting the sympathies and services of the Indians on the frontiers and alienating their support from their English rivals. As early as 1749, Capt. Celeron, commanding a detachment sent by the Captain-General of Canada to take possession of the lands along the Ohio and its branches, deposited at Venango, Forks of the Ohio, and Kanawha, leaden plates as monuments of the "renewal" of their claim to dominion over the region drained by those streams. Col. George Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia with a small military force to occupy the Forks of the Ohio, but before reaching his destination was attacked at Fort Necessity, by a body of French and Indians much superior in numbers, and compelled, on the 4th day of July, 1753, to surrender his defenses and retrace his steps over the Alleghenies.

Some Indians friendly to the English interests immediately moved eastward toward the settlements. Croghan writes to Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton from "Aucquick Old Town, August¹ 16, 1754," that "The Half-King

Scarrooyady and several other Indians, with their wives and families, have been here since Col. Washington was defeated, and about twelve days ago came here the young Shawanese king from the lower Shawanese town, and several more with him, and Delaware George and several other Delawares came here from the French forts." Coinciding with the views of his Indian guests, Croghan suggested that the government must move quickly and vigorously or the Ohio lands would be lost. A conference was proposed to be held at his place in ten days. His letter was laid before the Council on Thursday, August 22, and it was then decided that Conrad Weiser should be immediately sent with some money and a letter of instruction to Aughwick. He set out from home on the 27th of August, and reached his destination on the 3rd of September. In the account of his transactions, he stated that Croghan had between twenty-five and thirty acres of the best Indian corn he ever saw, and counted above twenty cabins about his house, and in them at least two hundred Indians, men, women and children, and that a great many more were scattered thereabouts, some two or three miles off. The extent of the cleared and cultivated land and the number of cabins, indicates that Croghan had been a resident there for a considerable time. Beginning with the morning of the 4th, the conference occupied several days. Weiser leaving on the morning of the 8th. There were present Indians of the Seneca, Oneida, Cayuga and Mohawk tribes of the Six Nations, and some Delawares and Shawanese. Croghan complained to the government of the great expense that he was subjected to in provisioning his Indian guests, and stated, August 30th, that they had already destroyed almost thirty acres of corn. Under date of May 1, 1755, he writes Governor Morris from "Aucquick" that, pursuant to his instructions, he will set out the next day with all the Indians, except the women and children, to join Gen. Braddock. It appears that some of the women and children accompanied him, but on joining Braddock the general refused permission for them to accompany the army. Croghan

then proposed that they should go nearer the settlements, but they declined, saying that they had fixed on Aughwick for their residence until the war was over, and as many women and children were there planting, they were determined to return. Croghan, in a letter dated at Fort Cumberland, May 20th, says there will be about one hundred and twenty women and children left behind, and suggests that if provisions are purchased and sent to his house, his brother would deliver rations to them daily. After the defeat of Braddock, July 9th, Croghan returned home, and notwithstanding he had learned from an Indian from Ohio a rumor that the French and their allies would make a descent upon the frontiers during the coming winter, and who advised him to leave Aughwick, he commenced the erection of a stockade fort, and by the 9th of October, had it nearly completed. In this movement he was acting out the suggestion made by Secretary Peters in December previous. On the 12th of November he had about forty men with him, but in view of the apprehended approach of hostile Indians, he was fearful he could not maintain possession long. The fort was continuously occupied, however until sometime in the spring of 1756, during which time it was strengthened by direction of the provincial authorities, and christened Fort Shirley. During his career as a trader among the Indians, he was so liberal in his dealings and so profuse in his presents to the natives, that with the losses sustained by the French, who seized and appropriated great quantities of his goods, he became embarrassed financially, and in view of his services to the government, the Assembly, December 3, 1755, passed a law exempting him from arrest for debt for ten years. It does not appear that he resided at Aughwick or Fort Shirley after the summer of 1756, but he still claimed the land. A survey without a formal warrant, but by the consent and direction of the proprietaries, was made by Samuel Finley for Croghan on the 14th of October, 1762, of a tract containing four hundred and twenty-four acres called "Old Town" situated on Aughwick Creek, where Fort

Shirley stood." This tract became the property of James Folley, to whom it was patented October 19, 1773. He, with Mary, his wife, January 29, 1776, conveyed it to Paul Warner, of Maryland. Croghan owned numerous other tracts on the Aughwick, at Shade Gap, Huntingdon, Alexandria, and other places.

PETER SHEAVER was licensed as an Indian trader in 1774. He settled upon the west side of Shaver's Creek, near its junction with the Juniata, at a date not known. The warrant was taken out for the land by Samuel Anderson, November 9, 1784, and it was certified on the oaths of Thomas Mitchell, Oliver Walliss, and John Walker, that the improvement was made in 1754. The creek received its name from Sheaver, who, it is said, was murdered some time before 1765.

JOHN HART, who began to trade with the Indians under his license of 1744, had a feeding or lodging place at Alexandria, and "Hart's Log" valley perpetuates his name. He did not purchase any lands nor effect any permanent settlement. The warrant for the land was granted February 3, 1775, to James Sterrat for four hundred acres "including the bottom at the Sleeping Place called John Hart's Log on the waters of Juniata."

On May 26, 1755, John McDowell applied for three hundred acres "at a place called the Burnt Cabins at Aucquick;" and Wm. Maxwell for three hundred acres, "including Falkner's and William and Thomas Thompson's improvements at Aucquick" and two hundred acres at a place called the "Three Springs, on the Ray's Town Road at Aucquick." Warrants were not granted on these applications, but the descriptions serve to identify localities. The Falkner here mentioned is doubtless the Peter Falconer described in Secretary Peters' report of his visit in 1750. Maxwell lived near the Burnt Cabins.

CHAPTER VIII.

Rev. Philip Fithian's Diary.



THE following is copied from a manuscript diary of Rev. Philip Fithian, who left his home at Greenwich, N. J., May 9, 1775, for a tour through Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and at a Presbytery held at West Conococheague Church (near Mercersburg, Pa.) was commissioned to visit Central Pennsylvania as a supply to the scattered Presbyterian churches. On his return from Kishacoquillas Valley he passed through the territory of Huntingdon County.

Under date of Monday, August 21, 1775, he draws near the town of Huntingdon, and the diary continues.—

“I met two men on horseback. As they neared me I smelled their breaths; it was strong of whiskey. By this token, which in thicker settled places you would scruple, I grew certain that I was near the town. My conjecture was right; I soon after entered Huntingdon.”

“As I drew near I could not help thinking myself on the borders of some large town. There was a drum beating, several antic loud singers, every now and then a most vociferous laugh, and candles thinly scattered, shining here and there from the houses. I expected to find a few of our American bedlams. These small towns, especially when they are growing fast, and a new thing, go before every other place in most sort of vice, but especially drinking and a few of its nearest allied attendants. I had cautiously put on my riding coat to disguise the clerical cloth, for I was not certain that I should escape some black-guard embarrassment, for too much liquor makes

many "over wicked;" but it makes some "over good," and sets them in a tune to ask more questions in divinity, especially explanation of parts of Scripture, than unexperienced I or any other Dr. of Divinity in America could have the patience, if he had the ability, to resolve. Fearing all this, and knowing in such a case I should escape no better myself, before I arrived within a mile of town I put on my suitout and cocked up my hat in the best manner.

" 'You seem to be a stranger,' said a tall youngster to me as I put my first foot on the porch.

" 'Is the hostler here?' I answered.

" 'Are you from below stranger?"

" 'Bring in the saddle-bags and let the horse cool before you give him a gallon of oats.'

" 'Are you a stranger, sir?"

" 'Yes, sir, a stranger.'

" 'I could hear one another whispering about me on the porch. Some thought I was one of the delegates appointed to the treaty with the Indians which is soon to be held at Fort Pitt. Some thought I was a land jobber, some that I was a broken absconded merchant, some that I was a Tory flying from knobstick vengeance. I supped, however, and soon retired.

"Tuesday, August 22d.—I spent the night quite contrary to my expectations, in peace. 'Squire Hall, a store-keeper, came in late, found me a stranger and took me in with another young man, Mr. Clugage of Shirley, to his house. Here was a late paper; it said His Excellency Gage had resigned his commission to Gen. Howe, etc. 'Squire Hall told me that he is now selling salt by the bushel at fourteen shillings current. He told me further that many in this town and neighborhood are under present alarming apprehensions of danger from the Indians. It is certain the Indians now show temptation; the Governor of Canada with all his agents are employed and bribed to set them on us.

"I rose from my bed early in order to be at the 'Warm Springs,' for I came about by the village wholly to see

them. I rode through the wet bushes quite alone. The path is single and not over stony, but all the way bushy. These springs rise in what is called Standing Stone Valley, a little west of the mountain, and five miles north of Juniata River. The water rises boiling up with sand and much air in bubbles in a piece of land which is almost level. There is a small descent of a few feet from the highest part of the neighboring land to the place of the water rising; and below is a watery flat covered with marsh flowers, flags, touch-me-nots, water lilies, etc. The water rises up in nearly equal quantities in two places at about three perches distance. One is used by the invalids for drinking; the other for bathing. They both stand as great nature formed them, edged with moss and overhung with boughs; only delicacy has the present year's inhabitants urged to assist nature a little by adding a few more boughs to the bathing part, which are laid in the form of an arch, and wholly conceal such as choose to bathe alone. They have also scooped out the bath into a kind of hollow basin, about six feet long and four feet wide. The water is quite clear, without any floating scum whatever. The bottom is covered by a white sand and small gravel, which makes the place in bare appearance desirable. I could not but wonder at the rising wind. In both springs it ascends continually and at times in large quantities, bubbling up through the sand and breaking with a small noise when it comes to the surface of the water, which is two or three feet deep. I am not qualified by reading or experience to judge for myself or inform others of these springs from any information I can get by being present and seeing and tasting them. I have said the water is quite clear. It has no unusual or unpleasant taste. It is not indeed cold. I think it like some springs which I have seen running without a shade in summer.

"The water is sensibly soft to the mouth and those who are trying it tell me it may be drunk without injury in great quantities. I drank out of curiosity, near a pint, but it was to me in taste and effect like other common water, and I

feared that a pint would be as much as I would choose to swallow at once. The water must be used some days before the perspiration fully begins. On this account it cannot be used at first in so large a measure as it may be after used. As to the virtue of these waters, the people say it is chiefly in rheumatic cures, violent pains in the limbs and different parts of the body, and some that have been long fixed, the steady use of these springs has entirely recovered. Weakness and debility of the system have been much assisted, and in some few cases quite restored. I heard one person say—I will not vouch for the credit of his assertion—that it is an effectual asylum for all barren women, etc. There are now twenty-two persons professedly indisposed. Seven I took from their afraid appearance to be unmarried virgins, two with their husbands, and one of them is very old. A young hag said of this venerable silver-haired matron that she came filled with the hope of finding these springs possessed with the quality to heal old age. The remaining thirteen were men of different ages.

It looks indeed like an infirmary hospital. Many of them are by no means in health. The most in strong belief at least, are indisposed, or they could not submit to the inconveniences for any length of time which the situation of the place makes necessary. It is quite in the woods, not a single house or any cleared land between it and town. They must carry all their provisions and supply themselves; they live in low cabins built with slabs and boughs and cook their dinners all at one great common fire; the men for exercise play at quoits, hunt deer, turkeys and pheasants; with their hardships however, they live in friendship and are steadily cheerful, conquering by society the uneasiness of infirmity and labor and making them almost constantly pleasant.

In a brook at some distance from the springs are many remarkably blue stones; their shape chiefly I admire; every size of these stones is an oblate spheroid, and they are very dense in contexture; some not larger than an

ordinary tea kettle was nearly a load for a common man. On the smooth surface of several of these which people had brought to their cabins and used as seats are inscribed the names in large and initial letters, of great numbers who have been here before. Partaking of the general desire deeply fixed in all the human race for every method of passing down notice of our existance, I also with my spur wrote at full length in italic letters my three names. Having at last, with as much accuracy as possible, viewed and reviewed the whole, I mounted and rode back to town. In this town I parted not without reluctance with an able, steady, useful friend—I mean my horse. Bob Orr, of Kishacoquillas, gave me a small neat black horse of four years old and a half for my old companion “Jack.”

“Having adjusted matters I left town in company with Mr. Clugage, and rode down the river, a stony path, through Jack’s Narrows, where the high mountains on each side of the water came down to its very bank. So that in places we were forced to go down on the water’s edge. We crossed over the water. ‘This is one end of Hell Valley,’ said Mr. Clugage to me, as we were jogging along in silence, about ten miles onward is a gap between the hills which is called the Shades of Death. What! are the shadows of death and hell here? Death and hell so easily passed through! Vain man, how daring to make these tremendous subjects so common. We crossed Ofwick (Aughwick) Creek and arrived about eight in the evening at Mr. Fowley’s who lives within the walls of old Fort Shirley. Distance from town twenty miles.

“Wednesday, August 23d.—I had almost forgotten to tell the person who shall read these pages a couple of hundred years hence that there is now standing in a garden at Huntingdon a tall stone column or pillar nearly square, which has given to the town and valley the name of ‘Standing Stone Valley.’ The column is seven feet above the ground.

“After breakfast with Mrs. Fowley, a smart, neat, woman (her pewter in the dresser glistened, her wooden

dishes, pails and the like were white and sweet), and after appointing sermon to be here Sunday we rode up Ofwick six miles to Mr. Clugage's. The good little woman received me with great kindness. She looked to be an old woman, very healthy, and indeed florid in her appearance, yet she wears neither shoes nor stockings. It is the custom in these backwoods almost universal to go barefooted. Men in common, I observe, wear moccasins, or Indian shoes. When I had seated myself for a few hours, impatient of confinement, I rambled out. Here are two fine brooks. Near the N. and S. are two high mountains; from them the streams came trickling down. As I was strolling along the water I found two sorts of plums. The one is a red or streaked plum not yet quite ripe and very tart. The other is by far the best; is a yellow and when rubbed is a bright orange colored plum, now nearly ripe, and very juicy and sweet. Both kinds are nearly of a size, and grew upon a low, scrubby thorny bush. We received intelligence that Gen. Gage, in some fit of surprise, has burned down the town of Boston and with all his army gone off. This in my opinion wants confirmation, it came by an unprinted letter.

Thursday, August 24th.—The weather is wet and very muggy. All the inhabitants in these back settlements are remarkably strong, fresh, and cheerful. I have seen only one, the young man in Northumberland at all indisposed with any kind of fever. With Mr. Clugage, I rode after dinner three miles to the Shades of Death to fish. Ofwick Creek runs between two high mountains. These narrows are overhung with high spruce, elm, ash and interspread with ivy, laurel, etc., which make a dismal gloom.

“Friday, August 25th.—As I was with eagerness looking through Mr. Dunlap's paper of the 7th, impatient to hear from oppressed Boston, in my hurry of reading I passed over the astonishing sentence, ‘On Friday, the 20th of July, died at his home, in Cohausie, New Jersey, the Rev. Andrew Hunter, A. M., etc.’

"I am aided in averting grief by Mrs. Clugage's pathetic sorrow. One of her sons has gone captain of a company of riflemen to Boston, just now gone. Her tears are not yet dried since his departure. She seems to be a woman of sedate, philosophical temper; carries a kind of dignity that is persuasive in her presence. The young gentleman that has gone was a magistrate here and in high reputation. Since his departure, another of the good, kind woman's sons has been chosen by company of militia for captain. There are five brothers, all grown and appear to be young men of prudence and understanding.

"Sunday, August 27th, Shirley. We held sermon in Mr. Fowley's barn. A rainy, stormy day. Many however, were present—fifty or more. On my way to sermon I was met by a message from a poor dying man urging me on that I might converse a little with him before his departure—a stranger and here dying. He came to Mr. Fowley's last Thursday on his way to Virginia. He appeared ill when he came in; he was exceedingly ill. He begged the liberty of a bed to rest a while. But, poor youth, it was the bed of death. His disorder was consumption, when I came he was too far wasted to converse. His body, even his head was cold; his legs were much swollen; he was in a deep sweat; his breath, too, was cool and short. He had his understanding in full and I asked some questions, which he answered with calmness and great judgment. He told me he was near his end, and begged that I would remember him in public assembly and recommend him to God's mercy. I summed up to him in the plainest manner, a few of the greatest necessary evidences of union to God by Christ and assured him of the willingness of our great Redeemer "to save to the uttermost." Before the last sermon was finished, poor youth, he expired. This settlement is broken with religious divisions. There is a Baptist Society, now under the direction of Mr. Lane. There is also a Methodist Society, but no stated minister. These, when the whole settlement is not large, makes every society quite inconsiderable in number and power. Good Mrs.

Clugage stayed with Mrs. Fowley to assist in directing the funeral. After sermon I stopped at young Mr. Clugage's and stayed over night. For my supply, one of the hearers, I know not who, gave me twenty shillings.

"Monday, August 28th.—A damp, muddy, sickly morning, I set out over the rocky path to Loudon.

CHAPTER IX.

Turnpikes and Railroads.



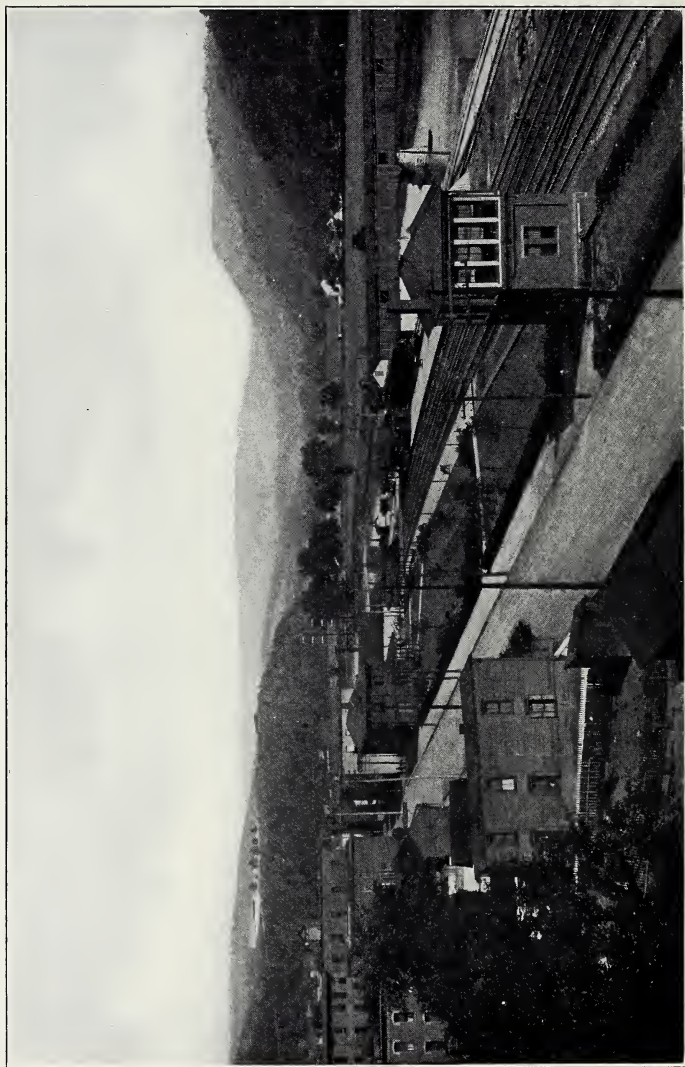
ON the 4th of March, 1807, the Legislature appointed commissioners to take stock "for the purpose of making an artificial or turnpike road from Harrisburg through Lewistown and Huntingdon to Pittsburg," and when a sufficient number of shares had been subscribed the Governor was authorized to issue letters creating the subscribers a corporation, to be styled: "The president, managers, and company of Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Pittsburg turnpike road."

The Lewistown and Huntingdon Turnpike Road Company was organized and incorporated under the act of March 4, 1807, and constructed the road between these two boroughs. The Legislature, in an act passed March 26, 1821, making appropriations for the improvement of the roads and streams of the state, authorized the Governor to subscribe for three hundred and forty shares of the stock of this company.

Railroads.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.—Various projects for the construction of a railroad across the State from east to west, were discussed from time to time, and surveys of various routes made, but no decisive action was taken until April 13, 1846, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated by act of Legislature, with an organized capital of seven and one-half million dollars.

In June, 1850, the road, with a single track, was com-



LOOKING EAST FROM BLAIR FACTORY, HUNTINGDON, PA.

pleted to Huntingdon. On Thursday, the 6th, the first locomotive arrived, and on the next day trains ran regularly between this point and Philadelphia.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railway.

On the 6th of May, 1852, a bill incorporating "The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company," received the approval of Governor Bigler.

On Monday, July 30, 1855, the engine "Beaver" passed over the road for a distance of eight miles, and on the 13th of August, trains commenced to make regular trips daily as far south as to Marklesburg station. By the close of the year the line was open to the bridge at Stonerstown and in February following, the first coal was carried by rail to Huntingdon.

The East Broad Top Railroad.

The East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company was organized under an act approved April 16, 1856. The work of construction was commenced on the 16th of September, 1872, and the road opened for business to Orbisonia, a distance of eleven miles from its northern terminus, Mount Union station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 30th of August, 1873, and to Robertsdale, the southern terminus, on the 4th of November, 1874.

CHAPTER X.

Formation of Huntingdon County.



TANDING STONE, afterwards known as Huntingdon, on the Juniata and on the trader's road, became in a few years a point of considerable importance. Settlements were made along the river in adjacent valleys. Population in the northern half of Bedford County had so increased as to warrant the inhabitants in demanding from the Assembly the setting off of a new county, and a bill for that purpose was introduced into the Assembly in 1787. When under consideration, on the 19th of September, it was opposed by Messrs. Whitehill, of Cumberland, and Findlay, of Westmoreland, and advocated by Messrs. D. Clymer, Fitzsimmons, Canan (of Bedford) and G. Clymer. Mr. Findlay failed in an effort to have the measure postponed and on a test vote, reached that day, it was passed by a decided majority. It appeared in the discussions that twelve hundred and fifty of the inhabitants of the proposed new county, prayed for its erection, and sixty-nine remonstrated against it. On the next day, September 20, the bill was compared and finally enacted.

A part of the text of the bill is as follows:

"Sec. I. Whereas, It hath been represented to the General Assembly of this state, by the inhabitants of that part of Bedford County which lies on the waters of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata, the lower part of the Rays-town Branch of the same, the Standing Stone Valley, part of Woodcock Valley, the waters of the Aughwick Creek, and other the north-easterly parts of said county of Bedford, that they labor under great hardships from their distance

from the present seat of justice, and the public offices for the said county, now in the town of Bedford; for remedy whereof,

Sec. II. Be it enacted, etc., That all and singular the lands lying within the bounds and limits, hereinafter described and following, shall be, and are hereby, erected into a separate county, by the name of Huntingdon County; namely, beginning in the line of Bedford and Franklin counties, where the new State road, (by some called Skinners road), leading from Shippensburg to Littleton, crosses the Tuscarora Mountain; thence in a straight course or line, to the gap in the Shade mountain, where the road formerly called Potts' road crosses the same, about two miles north of Littleton; thence by a straight line to the old Gap, in Sidling Hill, where Sidling Hill creek crosses the mountain; thence in a straight line by the northerly side of Sebastian Shoub's mill on the Raystown Branch of Juniata; thence on a straight line to the Elk Gap, in Tusseys Mountain, computed to be about nineteen miles above or southwesterly of the town of Huntingdon (formerly called the Standing Stone), and from the Elk Gap in a straight line to the gap at Jacob Stevens' mill, a little below where Woolery's mill formerly stood, in Morrison's cove; thence in a straight line by the southerly side of Blair's mill, at the foot of the Allegheny mountain; thence across the said mountain, in a straight line, to and along the ridges dividing the waters of Cone-maugh from the waters of Clearfield and Chest Creeks, to the line of Westmoreland county; thence by the same to the old purchase line, which was run from Kittanning to the West Branch of Susquehanna River; and along the said line to the said West Branch and down the same to the mouth of Moshannon Creek, and along the remaining lines or boundaries which now divide the county of Bedford from the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Franklin, to the place of beginning."

The town of Huntingdon, on the river Juniata, was fixed upon as the seat of justice for the new county, and Benjamin Elliot, Thomas Duncan Smith, Ludwig Sell,

George Ashman and William McElevy appointed trustees, who, or any three of whom, were authorized to take assurance and conveyance of and for the land and grounds proposed to be appropriated in said town for the site of a court house and jail. Courts were to be held on the first Tuesday in the months of December, March, June and September. The voters of the county were authorized to choose one representative to serve in the General Assembly.

It becomes a matter of some interest at this day, more than a century after the passage of the bill to create this new county, the eighteenth of the commonwealth, to note the views thereon expressed by contemporaneous writers. In "Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser," a leading paper of Philadelphia, in the issue of September 21, 1787, under the heading "General Assembly, Wednesday, September 19th" the measure was thus treated:

"The bill for erecting part of Bedford county into a new county which was under consideration yesterday, was resumed, when it was argued that it was too late at this time to pass the bill into a law; as it would be impracticable to warn the county against the approaching election. Upon general principles, indeed the bill was thought to be inexpedient and premature. It would be the means of increasing the burthens of government by erecting an additional number of representatives, a member for the executive council, and two members for the council of censors; and it would increase the expenses of the county by introducing the necessity of a double pannel of jurors, and all other officers incidental to county establishments, when it was evident that the charges were already as great as could be well borne by the people. It is true twelve hundred and fifty petitioners have solicited the division of this county, but if we could even be assured that these were all taxable inhabitants, it would be a number too small to bear the weight of a separate establishment, and smaller than have ever yet prevailed upon the Legislature in so important a measure. We know, however, that petitions are easily

obtained and when the views of a particular district are to be accomplished, we are sure to find a greater number of inhabitants than are ever to be found when a tax is to be levied. Upon the whole, we conceive that we are not bound to comply with every petition that is presented to us but are to judge upon the propriety of the measure proposed as it respects the general interests of the commonwealth. If we acquiesce upon this occasion we must be prepared to acquiesce with every similar request, and experience will teach us to anticipate an indefinite train of divisions and subdivisions in every county.

“The friends of the bill observed that it had originated in the first sessions of this house, and if it had been at all disagreeable to the citizens who were to be affected by it, counter petitions would certainly have been presented. But, in truth, it was a measure highly favored by the people and would be equally advantageous to the State at large and to the particular district comprised within the proposed boundaries to the state, by improving our internal commerce and facilitating our trade with the western countries; to the people (who in some instances were obliged to travel eighty miles to the country town), by bringing the courts of justice nearer to their homes. With respect to the expense incurred by the State upon the division of Counties, that was an evil engendered by the constitution, which ought not to counteract the rights and conveniences of the citizens, and the expense incurred by the county would be counterbalanced by the advantages. It was surely sufficient upon that head that those who were to defray the cost did not object to it, and in the present instance the burthen would be considerably diminished, as Dr. Smith presented a lot of ground for the site of a court house and gaol, and the greater part of the money necessary to erect these buildings would be furnished by a voluntary subscription.

“The question being put, the bill was taken up by paragraphs, and after a few amendments in describing the boundaries of the new county, called Huntingdon, it was ordered to be engrossed.”

An Act to Alter a Certain Line Between the Counties of Mifflin and Huntingdon, on the River Juniata.

Sec. I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that so much of the county of Mifflin as is contained within the following boundaries, shall be and the same is hereby annexed to the county of Huntingdon, that is to say, crossing the river Juniata one hundred and sixty perches below Drakes ferry house, on the northern side of the river Juniata, thence from the bank of the river north one hundred and sixty perches, thence at a right angle to the said line to Jack's mountain, to intersect the present line of Huntingdon county, and the said part of Mifflin county shall thereafter be part of the county of Huntingdon, and be in all respects subject to the jurisdiction thereof as fully as if it had been originally part thereof.
—Passed 30th March, 1812.

Early Election Districts.

At the time of the separation from Bedford county the territory of Huntingdon was embraced in three districts, to wit: The third, fifth, and sixth. The fifth and sixth were divided in the formation of the new county, but the voting place for each fell within its limits.

The fourth district was formed in 1794, and consisted of the townships of Woodberry and Frankstown and that part of Allegheny township that lies west of the Widow Edington's. The elections were to be held at the store house of Alexander McDowell in Frankstown township. The third district was to comprise Franklin, Tyrone and Morris townships and that part of Allegheny that lies east of the Widow Edington's, and the elections were to be held at the house of Capt. Alexander Ramsey in Franklin township. The fifth and sixth districts were formed in 1797. The former embraced Woodberry and Morris townships, and the place of elections fixed at the house of Robert

Smith, in Williamsburg; the latter included all the territory of the county lying between Sidling Hill and Tussey's Mountain and south of the following bounds to wit: From the path on the summit of said mountain leading from Hartsocks fort, by a straight line to and including John Freate's house; thence by a straight line to Forshey's Gap in Terrace Mountain; thence northward along the summit of said mountain to the wagon road leading from Little Trough Creek to Huntingdon; thence by a straight line so as to include the inhabitants of Little Trough Creek to the summit of Sidling Hill. Isaac Crum's house, on the Raystown Branch, was appointed as the place for holding elections.

Barree and West townships in 1798 were made the seventh district, and the elections directed to be held at the house of William Murray. That portion of Morris township lying northeast of the Fox Tavern Run was taken from the fifth and added to the third district. The eighth district, formed in 1799, was to consist of Shirley township and that part of Springfield lying west of the Black Log Mountain. John Palmer's house in Shirleysburg was named as the voting place. Dublin township, and the remaining part of Springfield was thereafter to form the second district, and the right of suffrage was to be exercised at the house of George Hudson. The ninth district, erected in 1800, consisted of that part of the township of Allegheny lying west of the summit of the Allegheny Mountain. Cornelius McGuire's house was named as the voting place. At the same time that portion of the sixth district lying northeastward of the following lines, to wit: Beginning in Forshey's Gap in Terrace Mountain, thence by a straight line to the mouth of Little Trough Creek; thence up Big Trough Creek to Philip Curfman's saw mill; thence by a straight line to the line of the eighth district so as to include the house of Joshua Chilcoat, Jr., was added to the first district, and the elections ordered to be held in the court house in the borough of Huntingdon. A part of West township was also added to the first district, being the part lying south and

west of the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at Tussey's Mountain opposite the head of Nelson's Run, thence down said run to Shaver's Creek; thence up said creek to the road leading from McCormick's mill to the borough of Huntingdon. Thence along said road to the line of Huntingdon township.

CHAPTER XI.

Townships.



HERE were six original townships wholly or partly within the present limits of Huntingdon County at the time of its erection in 1787, viz: Barree, Huntingdon, Hopewell, Shirley, Dublin and Tyrone.

Those six original townships have been divided and subdivided and now number thirty.

Of the original six, four are still in existence, viz: Barree, Dublin, Hopewell and Shirley. Huntingdon and Tyrone no longer exist in Huntingdon county.

From Tyrone have been formed Franklin, Morris and Warrior's Mark and part of Spruce Creek.

From Huntingdon have been formed Henderson, Porter, Walker, Brady, Juniata, part of Oneida, part of Spruce Creek and Smithfield.

From Barree have been formed West, Jackson and parts of Oneida, Logan and Miller.

From Shirley have been formed Clay and parts of Springfield and Cromwell.

From Hopewell have been formed Union, Tod, Cass, Penn, Carbon, Lincoln and Wood.

From Dublin have been formed Tell and parts of Springfield and Cromwell.

The following is a list of the present townships:

Townships.	When erected.	From
1. Barree,	October, 1767,	Original.
2. Brady,	April, 1846,	Henderson.
3. Carbon,	April, 1858,	Tod.
4. Cass,	January, 1843,	Union.

TOWNSHIPS (Continued).

Townships.	When erected.	From
5. Clay,	April, 1845	Springfield.
6. Cromwell,	January, 1836,	Shirley & Springfield
7. Dublin,	October, 1767,	Original.
8. Franklin,	March, 1789,	Tyrone.
9. Henderson,	November, 1814,	Huntingdon.
10. Hopewell,	July, 1773,	Original.
11. Jackson,	January, 1845,	Barree.
12. Juniata,	November, 1856,	Walker.
13. Lincoln,	August, 1866,	Hopewell.
14. Logan,	April, 1878,	West.
15. Miller,	May, 1881,	Barree.
16. Morris,	August, 1794,	Tyrone.
17. Oneida,	August, 1856,	West & Henderson.
18. Penn,	November, 1846,	Hopewell.
19. Porter,	November, 1814,	Huntingdon.
20. Shirley,	1779,	Original.
21. Smithfield,	March, 1886,	Porter, Walker & Juniata.
22. Springfield,	December, 1790,	Shirley & Dublin.
23. Spruce Creek,	September, 1895,	Morris, Franklin & Porter.
24. Tell,	April, 1810,	Dublin.
25. Tod,	April, 1838,	Union.
26. Union,	June, 1791,	Hopewell.
27. Walker,	April, 1827,	Porter.
28. Warriors Mark,	1798,	Franklin.
29. West,	April, 1796,	Barree.
30. Wood,	March, 1905,	Carbon.

CHAPTER XII.

Court Houses.



THE first courts of the county were held in the public house of Ludwig Sell, a long two-story log house that stood on the northern side of Allegheny street, on lot No. 7. The property afterwards passed into the possession of Abraham Haines, and the lot is now owned by Mrs. J. C. Blair. It is probable that after the completion of the jail and temporary court house on Second street the sessions of the court were held there until the building was burned.

On August 22, 1794, Dr. William Smith conveyed to the trustees of the public building a site for the court house in the center of Third street. Among the papers of Andrew Henderson was found the original contract entered into by John Blair on May 19, 1795, for building this Court House for the sum of 1400 pounds (The Pennsylvania pound was worth \$2.66 2-3). It is in the form of a bond with Thomas Blair and John Patton as sureties. The following is an extract copy, viz:

“Know all men by these presents that we, John Blair, of the Town of Huntingdon, Thomas Blair, of the Township of Allegheny, and John Patton, Esq., of the Town of Huntingdon, are held and firmly bound unto Benjamin Elliot, Esq., Lodwick Sell, George Ashman, William McAlevy, Andrew Henderson and Richard Smith, Esquire, Trustees of the public buildings of County of Huntingdon in the State of Pennsylvania, or their successors in said offices, in the just and full sum of Two Thousand Eight Hundred pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania to be paid to the said Benjamin Elliott, George Ashman, Lodwick Sell, William Mc-

Alevy, Andrew Henderson and Richard Smith or their successors, Trustees as aforesaid, to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, our executors and administrators jointly and severally and every of them. Sealed with our seals. Dated the nineteenth day of May in the year one Thousand seven hundred and ninety-five."

Then follows the condition of the obligation which is that John Blair shall build a Court House with public offices on Smith street at the place pointed out in the deed from Rev. Dr. Smith for that purpose, agreeably to the plan in the manner thereafter specified in the time thereafter agreed upon, then the obligation to be void or else to remain in full force and virtue.

The Court House was to be built of brick, forty-four feet in length and thirty-six feet wide. The brick were to be inspected by three discreet persons before being built in the walls. A full specification of all the work to be done then follows. The bond concluded as follows, viz:

"The said building to be completed in the following time, viz: The two lower stories, that is, the offices, entry, cellar and Court Hall to be finished on or before the 1st day of November, 1796, and all the rest of the building on the 1st day of April, 1797, the said Blair receiving eight hundred pounds, part in hand, three hundred in the offices and Court Hall being finished and three hundred pounds the residue, at the time of finishing the building, unless prevented by circumstances fully expressed in an article signed with the said Trustees of even date herewith.

In testimony whereof we have set our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

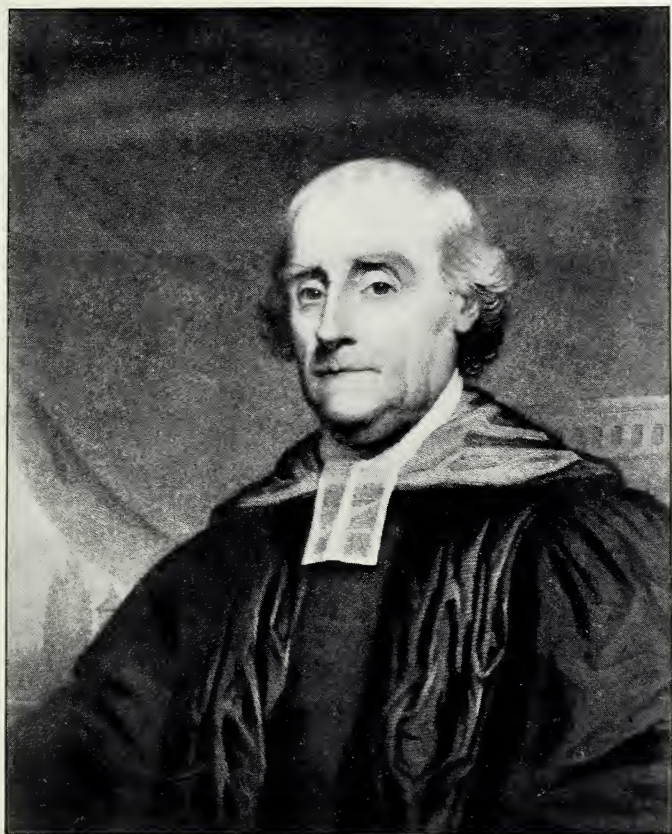
JOHN BLAIR [Seal].

JOHN PATTON [Seal].

THOS. BLAIR [Seal].

Witnesses present at signing: Thos. Whittaker, R. Allison.

It will be noticed that reference is made in the latter part of the foregoing bond to an article signed with the Trustees. A copy of this agreement signed by the Trustees



REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

FIRST PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BORN SEPT. 7, 1727; DIED MAY 14, 1803.

FOUNDER OF THE TOWN OF HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

has been found with the contract and drawings of the proposed building. The Trustees in this agreement with John Blair agreed to pay him the sum of 1400 pounds in the following manner, viz: "The sum of eight hundred pounds, part thereof by an order of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, bearing even date herewith, the sum of 300 pounds, part thereof by a like order on the Secretary of this Commonwealth, bearing date the 1st day of November, 1796, and the sum of 300 pounds, the remainder of the 1400 pounds by a like order on the Secretary of the Commonwealth the 1st day of April, 1797, when the said John Blair engages to have the said Court House finished." The agreement further provided that the Trustees should not be obliged to draw the two orders for 300 pounds each unless the Legislature should by law make provision for the same, and in the event of the money not being provided then John Blair was to stop any further work, after the expenditure of the 800 pounds, until security should be given him for the payment of the 600 pounds.

The reason the payment of the 800 pounds was made by order on the Secretary of the Commonwealth was that the Legislature by Act of April 19th, 1794, had granted a loan to our county for this amount for the purpose of erecting public buildings, 400 pounds made payable May 1st, 1795. The Act also required that the county should refund the same with interest to the State in seven equal yearly installments.

The brick used in the building were manufactured by Michael Africa, grandfather of Hon. J. Simpson Africa, and the lightning rods by his maternal grandfather, John Simpson, and bore the stamp of his name.

The records in the prothonotary's office do not show when this first Court House was first used, and as the records of the commissioners and treasurer's offices are missing from the years 1795 to 1798, there is nothing to show when the final payments were made. The probability, however, is that the building was first used in 1797.

The account kept by John Blair showing the expenditures on the Court House shows that most of the building was completed before November 15, 1797, but the Court Hall was not finished at that time. It also shows that the amount of expenditures together with the estimates for unfinished work would exceed the contract price by more than 400 pounds.

The following taken from this account shows the first work done at the court House:

1795

Aug. 5.	To 11 days of Wm. Ross digging at C.			
	House cellar at 5 shillings	£2	15s	0d
"	To 11 days of Jno. Lindsay at do.			
	at 3s. 9	£2	1s	3d
"	To 9 quarts of whiskey used in the			
	above work at 5s		11s	3d
		—	—	—
		£5	7s	6d

The account is silent as to the purpose for which the whiskey was used. Perhaps there was a jellification at the breaking of the ground. John Blair lived at No. 617 Penn Street in the house now occupied by George Yocum. He was the son of Capt. Thomas Blair, who was a resident of Blair's Gap, Allegheny township (now Blair county) in 1787 at the time of the formation of Huntingdon County. John Blair afterwards moved to Blair's Gap and it was after him the county of Blair was named. He was the great grandfather of George Blair, lately of Huntingdon Furnace.

The following copy of the original paper of presentation of the bell by Dr. William Smith, shows conclusively that the Court House had been completed prior to April 5, 1798:

"Philadelphia, April 5th, 1798.

"Received from Dr. William Smith a bell of three hundred and fifty pounds weight, Value one hundred and fifty dollars paid to the bell founder, Samuel Parker, by said Wm. Smith, which bell the said Wm. Smith presents to the borough of Huntingdon, to be transported to the said borough, the expenses of hanging the bell and of

land and water carriage to be paid by Samuel Marshall, esq., agreeably to the direction of the Trustees of the public buildings and by him to be delivered to the said Trustees and the corporation of the said borough and hung up at the Court House erected in said borough for the following public uses, that is to say, for the use of the County Courts and other meetings of the borough corporation, the assembling of the different religious societies in the said borough for public worship on Sundays and other proper occasions; a bell ringer to be appointed by the County Trustees and the corporation of the borough jointly, who shall agree with the bell ringer for his services to the county and borough, and what each religious society shall pay, as the bell ought to be under the care of one trusty person and no other to be allowed to ring the same without his leave and order. Received also from Dr. Smith two small cannon or patterarces to be presented to the corporation of the borough and to remain under their direction, they paying the said Samuel Marshall the expense of carriage.

WILLIAM SMITH.

SAMUEL MARSHALL."

On the back of this paper is the following indorsement: "Dr. Smith's present of a bell for Court House: Not accepted except for the use of the county, the Court House being built for that use alone."

The first permanent structure for the accommodation of the courts and county officers, a substantial brick edifice, was built on Third street, South of Penn, fronting northward. Third, then called Smith street was originally ninety feet wide. To afford a sufficient passageway at each end of the structure, seven feet was taken from the lots adjoining Third street, making the entire width one hundred and four feet and leaving the passage ways about thirty feet each. A yard in the rear, extending toward Allegheny street, was set with trees and enclosed by a fence. A hall ran half-way through the basement story from an entrance on the southern side. From this hallway, a door led to the office of the register and recorder on the east and one to

the office of the prothonotary on the west side. The court room occupied the whole of the second story, and was reached by a flight of a dozen or more steps from the Penn street side. The "bench" was formed by a wooden annex supported by two stout wooden pillars, one standing on each side of the hallway leading to the offices on the lower story. About one-half of the floor area was fenced off for the accommodation of the judges, lawyers, jurors and suitors. In the space allotted to the bar were semi-circular tables, used until 1882, in the Prothonotary's and Recorder's offices. The room was heated by two immense six plate stoves, cast at the Bedford Furnace at Orbisonia. These were long enough to easily admit a four-foot stick of wood. At the westward side of the door a flight of stairs running westward reached the third story. On the southern side of the hallway were three jury rooms; on the north side and at the end of the hallway were two rooms occupied by the county commissioners. The building was surmounted with a dome, in the ceiling of which was placed a bell used in calling the courts and other assemblages below and it was hung by means of a rope attached to a lever on the bell-shaft. This bell weighed two hundred and fifty-four pounds and bore the following inscription: "Cast by Samuel Parker, Phila., 1798. William Smith, D.D., to the Borough of Huntingdon, Juniata."

This building was used as a Court House for a period of 45 years, until 1842 when a new Court House was erected on the present site.

The old building fell into the possession of the borough authorities who permitted it to be used for religious and public meetings until it was demolished in May, 1848.

The bell which had been presented by Dr. Smith was then removed to the public school house where it was used for calling the children to school until the frosty morning of Dec. 12, 1861, when it ceased to perform its duties, for on that morning it was cracked in ringing.

The original papers relating to this court House have been filed by Mr. R. A. Orbison, in the office of the county

commissioners, where it is hoped they will be preserved for future generations.

By 1839, the population and wealth of the county had so increased as to justify the erection of a new building better proportioned to the business of the courts and the necessities of the public offices. A location on Penn Street near Fifth, was proposed, but the county authorities finally decided to locate upon a plot two hundred feet square, being lots 31, 32, 33, and 34, extending from Penn to Washington Street, east of Third Street.

John Cadwallader, an early and prominent member of the bar, owned and resided on the last three lots. Stephen Drury, a clock and mathematical instrument maker, owned lot No. 31. On the 6th of August, 1793, in the days of the State loan, Cadwallader executed a mortgage to the commissioners of the county for the use of the commonwealth on his lots for three hundred dollars. In 1839 the Legislature passed a resolution, which was approved by Governor Porter on the 25th day of June in that year transferring the lien, right, title, and claim of the commonwealth of "in, and to" the lots under the mortgages to the "County of Huntingdon for the use and purpose of building by said county of a court house and other necessary buildings for the said county, therewith and thereon, and for such other uses as the commissioners of said county shall hereafter determine." A writ of scire facias had been issued on the Cadwallader mortgage in 1810, and judgment obtained, which had been revived at various times before the transfer to the county. It was again revived in 1839, when the debt amounted to one thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-five cents. The lots were then sold at Sheriff's Sale, and bought by the county commissioners for one thousand dollars. A scire facias was issued on the Drury mortgage in the same year and judgment obtained for three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, on which the lot was sold, and bought by the commissioners. A court house was erected upon these lots, the front line being in the rear of the Cadwallader mansion which

was used by the carpenters during the progress of the new building, as a workshop. This building, two stories in height, completed and occupied in August, 1842, was constructed in the shape of a T and had a court room and offices for the prothonotary and register and recorder on the lower floor, the offices being in the wings. The commissioners' office was on the second floor, immediately over the recorder's office and the grand jury room over the prothonotary's office. Other rooms on the second floor were appropriated to the use of the treasurer, sheriff, county surveyor, and traverse juries. James and Robert Stitt were the contractors. Most of the bricks used in the construction of the building were made and burned on the grounds.

The subject of enlarging and modernizing the court house and providing greater security for the county records had been discussed for several years and several times was included in the recommendations of the grand inquest. At November session 1881, on a petition presented to the court and referred to the grand jury the following presentment was made:

“The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the county of Huntingdon, upon their respective oaths and affirmations, do present, That the building now used as a court house is deficient in the following particulars:

1st. The court room is entirely too small to properly accommodate suitors, witnesses, jurymen, and the public, and is poorly lighted and ventilated.

2d. The arrangement of the bench, witness stand, the bar, and jury boxes is very inconvenient.

3d. The offices of the Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, and the vaults connected therewith, are too small, and deemed insecure.

4th. The offices of the Sheriff, Treasurer, and Commissioners are not properly arranged for the use of the officers and the public.

5th. Witness-rooms, jury-rooms, and convenient out buildings are deemed a public necessity.

"It is believed in view of the above facts, and to secure the speedy and proper administration of justice, and the preservation of the public records, that such changes, by repair, enlargement, and building of additions, be made as may be deemed necessary to relieve the above stated objections, and they do so recommend.

"D. CLARKSON, Foreman."

The report was indorsed by the grand jury at January sessions, 1882, and concurred in by the court. Of the several plans submitted, the commissioners adopted one prepared by M. E. Beebe, of Buffalo, N. Y. At the letting six bids were received, ranging from \$71,300 to \$93,140.50. The contract was awarded to Henry Snare & Co. at the first mentioned sum. Temporary quarters for the public offices were provided in the Morrison House, northeast corner of Third and Allegheny Streets, in the month of June, and the work of removing the old building commenced and the present court house was completed in 1883.

CHAPTER XIII.

Jails.



THE act erecting Huntingdon County authorized the commissioners to raise by taxation a sum of money not exceeding £200 (\$533.33), to be put into the hands of the trustees named in the law, for the purpose of building and finishing a court house and jail. This sum, together with about £200 more, chiefly subscribed by the inhabitants of the town, making an aggregate sum of \$1066.66, was expended by the trustees in building a substantial house as a permanent jail, with provision for a temporary Court House over the same. It was erected on lot No. 41, donated for the purpose by William Smith, D. D., located on the eastern side of Second Street, being the ground now occupied by the eastern extension of Penn Street. Before it was fully completed, it took fire and was destroyed. A prisoner, confined therein, was with some difficulty rescued from the flames. The trustees representing to the General Assembly that they were under the necessity of contracting a considerable debt for erecting a new stone jail, capable of further enlargement as occasion may require, by an act passed April 19, 1794, the Governor was authorized to loan to the trustees the sum of £800 (\$2133.33) for that purpose, and the commissioners were empowered and required to levy and collect by taxation a sufficient amount annually so as to repay the loan and interest in seven yearly installments. The act of March 9, 1796, authorized the commissioners to levy the further sum of £600 (\$1600) for "erecting and completing the public buildings."

A second prison, constructed of stone, was erected in Third Street, near the southern line of Church Street. This building served its purpose for over 30 years. Some years thereafter, a new and third jail was erected and the center of Third and the northern line of Mifflin was preferred by the county authorities as a site, by reason of its being in full view of the court house, which then stood in the same street below Penn, fronting northward. Although some kind of consent had been obtained from the citizens of the borough for the occupancy of a part of the public street by the old structure, the commissioners were unwilling to commence the erection of a new building on the ground proposed, without the formal approval of the citizens and authorities of the borough, and accordingly presented their request to the Burgesses and Town Council. At a meeting of that body held Feb. 20, 1827, it was "moved by Mr. Miles, seconded by Mr. McCahan, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of granting the privilege to the county commissioners of building a jail on Smith(now Third) Street. Whereupon, Messers. Jackson, Vantries, and Whitaker were appointed for that purpose and make report at next meeting." At the next meeting held March 3, 1827, the committee reported that citizens had almost unanimously testified their approbation of granting the desired privilege as is provided by a paper signed by the said citizens and filed with the report, and presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the Burgesses and Town Council afore-said, that the consent and approbation of the said Burgesses and Town Council are hereby given to the said commissioners to build a county jail at the place and on the ground above described, so far as the corporation is concerned or is enabled to do by the powers invested in them."

The petition bears the name of eighty-eight citizens.

This building was completed in 1829; enlarged in 1840 and is still in use.

CHAPTER XIV.

Military—French and Indian War.



IN the military service of the province, before the Declaration of Independence, there were a number of officers connected with the territory now composing Huntingdon County, either as residents for a time, or as owners of land therein. Of these may be named—

1755 Capt George Croghan, "at Aughwick."

Capt. Dr. Mercer "at Fort Shirley."

1756 First Battalion, Lieut. Hugh Crawford.

Second Battalion, Capt. Hugh Mercer, wounded in Armstrong's expedition to Kittanning

Second Battalion. Capt Edward Ward (was in Kittanning Expedition).

Third Battalion, Lieut. Asher Clayton, of Captain Salter's company, afterwards promoted to adjutant.

GOVERNOR DENNY'S COMMAND.

1757. Dec. 1, Clayton became captain lieutenant of the provincial forces.

Dec. 4, Hugh Mercer, Capt.; Thomas Smallman Lieut.; Hugh Crawford, ensign of Hamilton's Company.

Dec. 13, Edward Ward, Capt.

1758. Jan. 10, William McAlevy, enlisted as private in Capt. James Patterson's company.

In the Pennsylvania regiment, consisting of three battalions, commanded by Lieutenant Governor Denny as Colonel-in-chief.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

FIRST BATTALION.

- 1758. May 5, Thomas Smallman, q. m.
- 1757. Dec. 4, Hugh Mercer, Capt.
- 1758. March 11, Hugh Crawford, ensign of Hamilton's company.
- 1757. Dec. 13, Edward Ward, Capt. 1759, April 26, Maj. of Third Battalion.

SECOND BATTALION.

- 1758. Jan. 9, Asher Clayton, Capt. q. m. June 8th; wounded at Grant's defeat near Fort Du Quesne, September 14th.
- 1759. March, Thomas Smallman (from first Battalion).
- 1763. July 2, Asher Clayton, Capt. 1764, July 2, Lieut. Col. commandant.
- July 19, John Brady, Capt.
- July 20, John Piper, Lieut.

THIRD BATTALION.

- 1758. May 29, Hugh Mercer, Col.
- 1759. April 23, Hugh Mercer, Col.

In 1760, April 12th, Asher Clayton was Major of the First Battalion; April 13th, Hugh Mercer, Colonel and Thomas Smallman, Major of the Second Battalion.

In August, 1764, the regiment mustered 912 men. Lieut. Col. Clayton's company contained 47, and Capt. John Brady's 48.

CHAPTER XV.

Military—The Revolution.



THE oppressions and exactions of the mother-country were becoming more and more odious to the people, and were acting as educators to prepare the colonists for the impending contest, which, under Providence, was to result in their emancipation from foreign rule. At a meeting of deputies chosen by the people of the several counties, held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, in which Bedford County was represented by George Woods, the Boston Port bill and other Parliamentary measures affecting the people of the colonies were denounced, and a congress of deputies from the colonies to consult together and adopt some measures for the relief of the grievances recommended. In the Assembly, June 30, 1775, it was resolved "That this House approves the association entered into by the good people of this colony for the defense of their lives, liberties, and property." A Committee of Safety, consisting of twenty-five citizens, was appointed and authorized to call into active service such number of the 'associators' as they may deem proper. Organizations of "associators" were formed in most, if not all, the counties. The committee organized July 3d by the choice of Benjamin Franklin, president. Congress, July 18th, recommended that all able bodied effective men between sixteen and fifty years of age should immediately form themselves into companies of militia to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer, and about sixty-eight privates. The companies to be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a colonel,

lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and an adjutant or quartermaster. All officers above the rank of captain to be appointed by the provincial authorities.

Congress, June 14, 1775, authorized the raising of six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia to join the army near Boston. On the 22d the "Colony of Pennsylvania" was directed to raise two more companies making eight in all, which were to be formed into a battalion. Lancaster County furnished two companies instead of one, and thus the battalion which was commanded by Col. William Thompson, was swollen to nine companies. Besides the companies from Lancaster there were two from Cumberland, and one from each of the counties of York, Northumberland, Bedford, Berks, and Northampton. This command passed the Hudson above West Point about the 1st of August, and a few days thereafter reached Cambridge. Thacher in his "Military Journal of the Revolution" under date of August, 1775, thus describes this battalion: "They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle-shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yard's distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket shot."

By a return made at Cambridge on the 18th of August, three field officers, nine captains, twenty-seven lieutenants, the adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, and mate, twenty-nine sergeants, thirteen drummers and fifers, and seven hundred and thirteen rank and file were present fit for duty. This battalion was designated the Second Regiment (and after Jan. 1, 1776, the First Regiment) "of the army of the United Colonies, commanded by His Excellency George

Washington, Esquire, general and commander-in-chief." Two of the companies—one from Lancaster and one from Cumberland—were ordered to join the detachment sent under Arnold to Quebec. The battalion was stationed on Prospect Hill, and subsequently on Cobble Hill. At first it was under the command of Gen. Lee, but subsequently became a part of Gen. Putman's department. The British abandoned Boston March 17th, and soon after the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hand, marched to New York, and was stationed at New Utrecht during May and June. The term of enlistment was for one year, and would soon expire. Washington wrote the president of Congress on the 22d of April from New York—

"The time for which the riflemen enlisted will expire on the 1st of July next, and as the loss of such a valuable and brave body of men will be of great injury to the service, I would submit it to the consideration of Congress whether it would not be best to adopt some method to induce them to continue. They are, indeed, a very useful corps, but I need not mention this as their importance is already known to the Congress."

On the 1st day of July this body entered its second term of service as the "First Pennsylvania Regiment" of the Continental line. The enlistment was for two years, but was subsequently changed to "during the war." Col. Hand wrote to Washington, asking him to recommend to Congress the appointment of a major for his regiment, and for his information named his captains according to rank as follows: Robert Cluggage, Matthew Smith, James Ross, Henry Miller, Charles Craig, James Grier, David Harris, James Parr, James Hamilton. On the 25th of September Congress appointed James Ross, the third captain, to the position of major. Cluggage and Smith, learning that a junior captain had been appointed over them, resigned on the 6th of October. Capt. Cluggage's dignified resignation, which is accompanied with hearty wishes for the success of the cause, will be found in "Force's Archives," 5th ser., Vol. ii, page 921. This regiment par-

participated in various battles during the continuance of the war up to its close.

ROLL OF CAPT. ROBERT CLUGAGE'S COMPANY.

Captain, Robert Clugage; First Lieutenant, John Holliday, commissioned July 25, 1775; Second Lieutenants, Robert McKenzie (died Feb. 12, 1776), Benjamin Burd from Third Lieutenant; Third Lieutenant, Benjamin Burd, October, 1775, promoted second lieutenant; Sergeants, James Holliday, Daniel Stoy, Qierinus Meriner, David Wright; Corporals, Augus McDonald, Joseph McKenzie, William Lee, Aquila White; Drummer, Timothy Sullivan.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Adam.	Gemberland, Daniel.
Beckey, Philip.	Gillepsy, Reuben.
Bowman, John.	Hardister, Richard.
Broughdon, Thaddeus.	Hanning, Conrad.
Brown, Thomas.	Jamison, Francis.
Bruner, George.	Johnston, Andrew.
Campbell, John.	Judry, Matthias.
Casek, Thomas.	Kelly, John.
Cessna, Stephen.	King, Peter.
Clark, Patrick.	Knight, James.
Conner, Philip.	Laird, William.
Carrowan, James.	Lenning, Charles.
Craig, Joshua.	Leonard, Robert.
Crips, John.	Lesley, John.
Crugen, Alexander.	McCartney, Henry.
Cunningham, Thomas.	McClain, Daniel.
Curran, James.	McCune, John.
Davis, John.	McDonald, John.
Dilling, Cornelius.	McDonald, Patrick.
Donelin, William.	McFarlane, Thomas.
Dougherty, Matthew.	Magee, Thomas.
Dowling, Lawrence.	Mangum, Daniel.
Franks, Daniel.	Miller, Michael.
Freeman, George.	Piatt, Robert.
Garrett, Amariah.	Pitts, John.

PRIVATES (Continued).

Plumb, Samuel.	Turmoil James.
Reynolds, Martin.	Tweed, Andrew.
Rhoads, Daniel.	Vanzant, James.
Ritchie, Philip.	Vanderslice, Daniel.
Shehan, Thomas.	Vaughn, Thomas.
Shives, Francis.	Wilson, Alexander.
Simonton, Alexander.	Whitman, George.
Smith, Emanuel.	Woodward, Samuel.
Smith, Henry.	Wallace, Samuel.
Stoy, Daniel.	Walker, Solomon.
Stuart, John.	Warford, James.
Taylor, Jonathan.	Ward, Thomas.
Thompson, John,	

Besides those whose names appear in the above lists, there were many other persons residing in "Old Huntingdon" who participated in the Revolutionary struggle. Some enlisted here and never returned; others joined commands raised elsewhere, and became citizens here afterwards. Of the latter, those named below were residents in 1820, and applied for pensions under the act of Congress passed March 18, 1818:

1. John Hutchinson, enlisted in 1776, in Capt. Parr's company, 1st Pa. Reg't.; wounded at Long Island and Paoli; discharged January, 1781.
2. John Boyle, aged 69; served two years in Capt. William Cross' company and two years in Capt. Benjamin Fishbourne's company, 4th Pa. Reg't.
3. Robert Dunkin, aged 65; enlisted for the war in Capt. Bette's company, 7th Md. Regt.
4. John Treese, enlisted April 20, 1776, in Capt. Henry Shade's company of Col. Miles' Pa. Rifle Reg't.; served one year and nine months.
5. Alexander Campbell, aged 73; served three years in Capt. Thomas Rabarg's company, in Col. James Malcolm's regiment of the New York line.
6. Alexander King, aged 68; enlisted in 1776 in Capt. Henry Darby's company of Col. Haslett's Del. Reg't.

- and served one year; re-enlisted Feb. 1, 1777, in Capt. Fishbourne's company, 4th Pa. Reg't., discharged Jan., 1781.
7. Joseph Geddes, aged 75; enlisted Jan. 20, 1776, in Capt. David Grier's company, 6th Pa. Batt.
 8. Adam Smith, second lieutenant of Capt. William Hyser's company of the German regiment; enlisted in 1776, and served sixteen months.
 9. Martin Clabbaugh, aged 77, enlisted in 1775; was at Boston; was in Capt. Cresap's company of Maryland.
 10. Henry Clemens, Warriors Mark township, aged 62; enlisted in Capt. James Maxwell's company, Col. Shreeve's regiment New Jersey line; was in the battle of Short Hills; taken prisoner at Germantown; exchanged at New York and rejoined his company; drafted to go out after the Indians in Capt. Bowman's company, under Gen. Sullivan; discharged after the war.
 11. Michael Fink, aged 63; enlisted for three years in Capt. John Bankson's company, 2d Pa. Reg't., discharged January, 1781.
 12. Peter Fleck, aged 65; enlisted Jan. 8, 1776, in Capt. Thomas Craig's company, 2d Pa. Batt; wounded.
 13. William Newell, aged 66. Served three years in Capt. Harris' company, called the "Delaware Blues," Pennsylvania line.
 14. Adam Stonebraker, aged 70; Franklin township enlisted at Hagerstown in Capt. William Heyser's company of the German regiment; died Nov. 1, 1827.
 15. Jacob Moyer, aged 62; enlisted in 1777 in Capt. Henry Bicker's company, 4th Pa. Reg't., discharged 1782.
 16. William Andrew McMannes, enlisted in Hagerstown February, 1776, in Capt. James Nelson's company, 1st Md. Reg't, discharged in New York Feb. 20, 1777.
 17. John Irvine, enlisted in 1775; served one year under Anthony Wayne in 4th Pa. Batt., and three years in 5th Pa. Reg't.; in 1835 was aged 84.

18. Peter Ox, aged 55; enlisted in 1782 in Capt. Van Hair's company.
19. Andrew Sands, aged 66; Dublin township, enlisted June 7, 1777, in Capt. John Holliday's company 1st Pa. Reg't.; discharged Aug. 13, 1783. Was in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, at the siege of Yorktown when Cornwallis was taken, at the Green Spring, and in Sundry skirmishes.
20. James Gray, aged 65, enlisted 1776 in Capt. Joseph Steadham's company of Delaware Blues.
21. John Hamilton, aged 74; served three years and seven months, three years of this time in Capt. John Palmer's company of the German Regiment.
22. James Dunkin, aged 67, enlisted for three years in Capt. Wm. Heiser's company of the German Regiment.
23. James Steed, chair-maker, aged 80; enlisted in Capt. Richard Brown's company of Col. Miles' Pa. Rifle Reg't.; discharged July 11, 1776; re-enlisted in Capt. James Francis Moore's company of the 13th Pa. Reg't and was transferred to the 2d Reg't and was discharged November, 1781. Was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown.
24. John Holliday, enlisted as a lieutenant in Capt. Clugage's company. (See above).
25. Peter Buckner, Franklin Township, aged 63; went out in militia under Col. Joseph Heister, and afterwards was in Capt. Richard Findley's company, 6th Pa. Reg't, and served three years; was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.
26. Andrew McPherran, aged 62; enlisted in Capt. Thomas Church's company of the 4th Pa. Battalion, and subsequently attached to the 5th Pa. Reg't.; served five years.
27. Thomas Smith, Barree township, aged 62 in 1818. His declaration reads: Enlisted with Capt. Thomas

- Templeton; taken prisoner at the battle of Fort Freeling, and suffered three years' imprisonment. Col. John Murray commanded the regiment (2d Pa?).
28. Leonard Topps, aged 60; enlisted for three years; was in Capt. Hetrick's Company of Col. Hampton's regiment. He was living in 1835.
 29. Rev. Deitrich Ourhand (Aurandt) aged 60 in 1818. Enlisted by Lieut. Jacob Snyder, 13th Pa. Reg't, Col. Walter Stewart, and after the battle of Monmouth transferred to Captain John Bankson's company in the 2d reg't; discharged January, 1781.
 30. Samuel Lewis, Franklin township, aged 79; served six years and four months; discharged at Carlisle, Sept. 27, 1783. He was still living in 1835.
 31. Isaac Rosebrough, blacksmith, aged 68 in 1823; enlisted in 1776 in Capt. James Moore's company, 4th Pa. Battalion.
 32. David Nicholson, tailor, aged 65 in 1823; enlisted in the spring of 1776 in Capt. James Dunn's company, Del. Reg't; re-enlisted in Capt. Robert Kirkwood's company for one year. Was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and in several small engagements with the enemy.

The remains of four of the soldiers named in the preceding list, to wit: Alexander King, John Irvine, James Duncan, and Martin Clabaugh, who died June 15, 1822, aged about eighty, rest in the Huntingdon cemetery. It is also the place of interment of other Revolutionary soldiers, to wit:

Conrad Frederick Kurtz, who died Feb. 17, 1805.

John Simpson, who died Jan. 27, 1807, aged about 60 years; was commissioned Aug. 15, 1775, Second Lieutenant of Capt. James Murray's company in the 4th Battalion of Lancaster County. Served in 1776 and 1777 in the Continental army.

Maj. William Henderson, who died Sept. 9, 1811, in his 56th year, was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, Aug. 28, 1776, and after a confinement of five months

in a British prison-ship was exchanged, and immediately rejoined the army and served to the end of the war.

John Dorland, who died Aug. 9, 1813.

Andrew Henderson, who died June 21, 1812, in his 51st year; at the age of 17 he was appointed an officer, and served until the close of the war.

CHAPTER XVI.

Military—War of 1812.



ON Monday, May 4, 1812, the "Huntingdon Volunteers" a volunteer company officered by Robert Allison, Captain, and Jacob Miller First Lieutenant, voted unanimously to tender their services to the President in the then impending war with Great Britain, more than a month in advance of the formal declaration of war, which was issued June 18th. The tender was accepted, and on Monday, September 7th, the company marched from Huntingdon to Niagara via. Petersburg, Spruce Creek Valley, and Bellefonte, and reached Buffalo on the 2d of October.

Governor Snyder, by general orders dated May 12th, directed a draft, in the manner prescribed by law of fourteen thousand militia, to be formed into two divisions, four brigades, and twenty-two regiments. The quota of the Eleventh Division, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Center Counties, was as follows:

First Brigade.—Artillery	13
Cavalry	13
Infantry and rifle corps	229
	<hr/>
	255
Second Brigade.—Artillery	21
Cavalry	21
Infantry and rifle corps	389
	<hr/>
	431

On the 9th of June, Moses Canan, captain of "The Juniata Volunteers," a light infantry company shortly

before organized at Alexandria, and attached to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, tendered the services of the company to the Governor, and some time later, Isaac Vandevander, captain of a rifle company at McConnellstown, and Jacob Vanderbelt, also a captain of a rifle company, also tendered the services of their respective commands. The Governor, in general orders, dated respectively August 25th and September 5th, accepted these companies. The companies of Capts. Canan and Vandevander marched from Alexandria to Meadville, Friday, September 11th.

The rolls of two of the drafted companies from Huntingdon County, as they stood in Nov. 1813, are as follows:

Captain, William Morris.

Lieutenants, Daniel Weaver, William Isgrig, Cornelius Crum, resigned June 5th; John McIlroy promoted from ensign June 5th.

Ensign, William Love, promoted from sergeant June 5.

Sergeants, Alexander Cresswell, pro. ord. serg't June 5; disch. Nov. 5. Henry Newingham; John Stratton, disch. Nov. 5; Joseph Metzbaugh; William Wilson, pro. from corp. June 5; John Brotherland, pro. from corp. June 30; Joseph Eckley, pro. from corp. Sept. 5.

Corporals, Samuel Hollinshead, disch. Nov. 5; John McNamara, disch. Nov. 5; John B. Riddle, disch. Oct. 13; John Mack, pro. from private June 5; Benj. Scott, promoted from private June 5; John Galbraith pro. from private Sept. 5.

PRIVATES.

Ellsworth, Samuel.

Kelly, William.

Gutrie, William.

McCammon, John.

Dean, George.

Ewing, David.

Dearmet, William.

Thompson, Matthew.

Shoup, George.

Fagin, Asaph, disch. Oct. 13.

McGiffin, Samuel.

Flenner, Jonathan.

Strong, Daniel.

McKeehan, Samuel.

Burns, Isaac.

Kimberlin, Henry

Duncan, Daniel, disch. Oct. 13

Nelson, William.

Walls, Jacob.

Cornelius, Jacob.

PRIVATES (Continued).

Weston, Joseph.	Bingham, John.
Wilson, George.	Williamson, Hugh.
Wharton, Samuel.	David, William.
Shaw, James.	Clark, Samuel.
Bolinger, Jacob.	Griffin, John.
Long, John, disch. Oct. 13.	Irwin, Samuel.
Black, Robert.	Forsley, Thomas.
Dun, John, disch. Sept. 15.	Kint, Nicholas.
Stewart, William, died Nov. 5.	Fleming, John, July 16.
Thompson, Rees.	Ralston, Thomas.
Getties, Robert.	Rickets, Hezekiah.
McKeehan, David, died 15th	Booth, Thomas, disch Aug. 18
Swetchal, Jacob.	Clabaugh, Henry.
Shade, George.	Taylor, William Wilson.
Larrimore, Thomas.	Hanen, William, disch.
Bowerocck, Jacob.	Smice, John.
Camberlin, John.	Campbell, Hugh.
Hyte, James, disch. Oct. 13.	Rudy, Daniel, disch. Oct. 13.
Fitzmons, Henry.	Moorehead, Samuel.
Long, Henry.	Stewart, James, disch.
Glen, James, disch. Oct. 13.	Hollis, William, disch Nov. 15
Bingham, Hugh.	Dougherty, Edward.
Lightner, Matthias.	Clemens, Robert.
Scott, John.	Stewart, John, disch. Oct. 13
Hewet, Henry.	Hawkenbery, Adam, July 16
Logan, Robert.	Baughner, Henry.
Johnson, Hugh, disch. Oct.	Lennox, John.
King, Patrick.	Gooshorn, Samuel.
Swartz, Michael.	Shorthill, Thomas.
Johnson, Anthony, on furlough till the end of term.	
Johnston, Thomas, died May 29.	
Grady George, volunteered on board, Aug. 11.	

"I certify, on honor that the within pay-roll is just and true, and the remarks set opposite the men's names are correct, to the best of my knowledge.

"W. MORRIS, Captain.

"REES HILL, Colonel commanding."

ROLL OF CAPT. EDMUND TIPTON'S COMPANY.

Captain, Edmund Tipton; First Lieut., John McCabe; Second Lieut., Isaac Vantrees; Third Lieut., John Cox; Fourth Lieut., Christian Deulinger; Ensign, Patrick Madden; Sergeants, John Calderwcod, Benjamin McCune, Jesse Moore, Peter Hewit, Jacob Shafer; Corporals, James Mathers, Thomas Rees, Abraham Law, James Parks, Zaduck Westover; Drummer, Elisha Ross.

PRIVATES.

McLin, John W.	Parker, Ira.
Harbst, John.	Walls, Jonathan.
Welsh, William.	Emy, John.
Sackett, Azarah.	Bailey, George.
McWilliams, James.	Thompson, William.
Williamson, James.	Bumbarger, Joseph.
Cahr, Joseph.	Kelly, Davis.
Patton, Samuel.	Newell, Joseph.
Wilson, James.	Gardner, William.
Shank, John.	Gearhard, John.
Metzenbaugh, Daniel.	Gallagher, James.
Moore, Abraham.	Hopkins, James.
Tipry, Abraham.	Elliot, John.
Moore, Ephraim.	Doil, Dennis.
McMillen, John.	Jones, James.
Luckart, George.	McClelland, James.
Burgart, Samuel.	Johnston, David.
Buell, Joseph.	Vanpoll, Henry.
Laughlin, Hugh.	Jamison, John.
McClelland, Joseph.	Keighley, Jacob.
Willerman, Jacob.	Brown, Joseph.
Raub, Henry.	Boyd, Alexander.
Mavry or Maurer, Jacob.	McClelland, Nathaniel.
Burns, Daniel.	Stewart, Isaac.
Kephard, Henry.	Gibson, Gideon.
Kemberling, Ludwig.	Dixon, Samuel.
Bailey, William.	Dellinger, George.
Smith, John.	Fox, Jacob.

PRIVATES (Continued).

Sharp, Thomas.	Gaud, William.
Ellis, William.	Aurand, John.
Dunn, Alexander.	Lanzer, Abraham.
Miller, Henry.	Gibson, Jesse.
Shoener, Solomon.	Daly, Henry.
Hyle, John.	Wilson, Abraham.
Fulton, Henry.	Ganoe, Samuel.
Mung, Henry.	Ganoe, James.
Hunter, John.	Hunter, Samuel.
Smithly, Martin.	Smock, Abraham.
Smithly, Stofel.	

History of the Huntingdon Volunteers—Extracts from the Diary of Capt. Robert Allison.

The diary of Robert Allison, Captain of the Huntingdon Volunteers, which left Huntingdon Sept. 7, 1812, for Niagara, New York, to engage in the war against the English, contains an account of the march of the company, and although there is no roll, yet it shows accounts with the different members for clothing and shoes furnished them, from which an almost complete roll can be made. Three names have been obliterated.

October 8, 1812, he reported to Major General Hall that he had arrived at Buffalo, Oct. 2, with a company of volunteer infantry consisting of one captain, two subalterns, four corporals, two musicians, and thirty-three privates.

The following is the roster made from the diary:

Captain, Robert Allison.

1st Lieutenant, Jacob Miller (Father of G. Ashman Miller).

2nd Lieutenant, Henry Swoope.

1st Sergeant, Henry Miller.

Ensign, Samuel Swoope (uncle of J. C. Swope).

George Armitage (grandfather of Wm. Hale Armitage).

William Brown.

(Roster continued).

Robert Brown.
 Ethan Chilcot.
 John Cunningham.
 George Davis.
 James Davis.
 William Dean.
 William Donaldson.
 Jacob Dorland (uncle of Mrs. Theodore H. Cremer)
 Benjamin Elliot (father of Alex. Elliot).
 Peter Engle.
 Samuel Eichelberger.
 George Fee.
 John Fee.
 Charles Glazier (grandfather of Mrs. Sam'l. H. Irvin).
 John Glazier (grandfather of C. H. Glazier).
 Samuel How.
 Thomas King (grandfather of K. M. King).
 Samuel Lemon.
 John McConnel.
 James Miller.
 John McFadden.
 John Nash (father of John Nash, deceased).
 James Osborn (uncle of Hon. J. Simpson Africa,
 John Parks.
 James Ramsey.
 David Snyder, discharged Oct. 17 (grandfather of R.
 J. Mattern).
 James Simpson.
 John Saxton (grandfather of Mrs. McKinley, wife of
 Ex-Pres. McKinley and uncle of Mrs. James Miller, of
 Huntingdon).
 Samuel Swigarts.
 Peter Shultz.
 George Thompson (discharged Nov. 22, on account
 of sickness).
 Joseph Trappier.
 Abraham Vandevander.

(Roster continued).

Jacob Vandevander.

John Westbrook (grandfather of John H. Westbrook).

Levi Westbrook (father of Levi Westbrook of Smithfield).

John Waggoner.

John Yocum.

Jacob Zimmerman.

Captain Allison received August 22, 1812, from Captain Jos. Wheaton, Ass't D. Q. M., a commission from the President to himself as captain and to subaltern officers, bearing date August 14, and orders from the Secretary of War to march his company to Niagara, N. Y.

The company left Huntingdon at 2 p. m. September 7, 1812, arrived at Petersburg (distance 6 miles) at 5 p. m., here a sleepless night was spent, owing in part to the noise of the soldiers and intemperate and noisy conduct of private citizens. Here they were hospitably entertained by Mr. M—— without any compensation. They left Petersburg September 8, at half past five in the morning and arrived at Mr. Marshalls (on Spruce Creek distance 9 miles) at 9 a. m., where they were feasted by Mr. Marshall who refused any remuneration. At half past 12 the march was renewed and reached John Gray's (Graysville, distance 7 miles) at 4 p. m. 16 miles marched this day.

September 9, left at half past five in the morning and arrived at Frederick Dales (Center County) distance 6 miles at 9 a. m. where breakfast was taken. Here a number of the neighboring citizens refused to let the soldiers pay any bills and advanced the amount to the landlord. Moved on to James Johnston's at Centreville (distance 8 miles) where they arrived at 3.30 p. m. 14 miles marched this day. Some of the men were considerably fatigued and several unwell; four of the soldiers were obliged to go to bed without supper. Here the landlord wanted to charge regular tavern rates.

September 10, marched to Bellefonte, where they found an elegant breakfast prepared at the house of Evan Miles, grandfather of Mrs. W. Dorris, and given at the expense of the citizens. Remained there until 5 p. m. and had some washing done for the company. Marched down Nittany valley to George N——'s and remained there during the night. Whole day's march 11 miles.

September 11, marched to Isaac McKinney's who had prepared an excellent breakfast for the whole company. Each sergeant and corporal had his canteen filled with whiskey gratuitously. Then moved on to Alexander Robison's, making the day's march 14 miles.

September 12, marched to Sebastian Shade's for breakfast (distance 5 miles) then proceeded to the ferry on the Susquehanna, opposite Dunnsburg; remained at John White's in Dunnsburg over night; (distance 6 miles). Sunday, September 13, marched to Stephen Duncan's (distance 9 miles) for breakfast, where they were liberally entertained without expense; marched to Jersey Shore, (distance 3 miles) where the citizens had provided a handsome entertainment.

The company left Jersey Shore September 14 and marched via. Williamsport, Reynolds, Bath, Danville, Caledonia, Batavia and Landis, and arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., Friday, October 2, after a march of 331 miles, without tents. Here the company was halted by order of the commander-in-chief and was attached to a New York Regiment commanded by Col. McClure, an Irish Democrat from New York, who was a very clever man.

The following extract taken from a copy of letter dated Oct. 19, addressed to the Secretary of War, will show the hardship endured by Captain Allison's soldiers. "Was yet without tents or any prospects of getting them. My men have no winter under-dress being directed to leave home with linen pantaloons and waistcoats; their shoes are worn out and many of them have no stockings and are entirely without the means of procuring any kind of comfortable clothing suitable for the approaching season which this

climate particularly requires. After diligent inquiry I cannot find any person authorized or who has the means of advancing to my men the amount of clothing, agreeably to the act of Congress, or even to pay them their wages as soldiers. I am willing to submit to many inconveniences, but the clamor of my men, and seeing them shivering in the cold for want of clothing morning and evening, when on guard, is very distressing."

From letters written by Captain Allison to his wife at this time it appears that he purchased clothing and shoes for his men from his own money and feared that he would be compelled to send home for more. His heart was no doubt made glad on Nov. 12, for on that day his diary shows that he received from Captain James Thomas, D. Q. M., \$1,737.60, in lieu of clothing for the members of his company. At this time his men were lodged in a house, having been removed from the Court House on October 27.

Oct. 11, he writes, "We have had no alarm from the British; this morning a few cannon were fired across the river at our fort two miles from Buffalo, but no harm done."

In this letter of Oct. 19, referring to the Battle of Queenstown, which had been fought a few days before, he says "A flag of truce came over the river today. I was ordered by General Vanrensselar to receive the officers; they had nothing particular to communicate only to inquire for some friends. An armistice has taken place. My opinion is that there will be no further attempt to invade Canada this winter."

Some of the Pennsylvania militia stated that they would not cross the river into Canada, as they were not compelled to do so, but all of Captain Allison's company agreed to go and several of Captain Canan's company from Huntingdon agreed to go along with them; among these was Arthur Moore. Nov. 22 a severe cannonading was heard all day which was supposed to be at Lewiston. Nov. 25 Captain Allison wrote a letter to his wife enclosing his will, expecting then to cross over into Canada. Nov. 26 his company was ordered to parade with knapsack,

everything in preparation for crossing the river. After moving some distance they were ordered to return.

On the night of Nov. 27 about 2,000 regulars and sailors passed over the river, stormed several batteries, spiked a number of British cannon and took forty prisoners. They returned with the loss of about fifty men, killed and wounded. At the dawn of day on the 28th the whole army marched to the place of embarkment. One whole regiment embarked and rowed about half over the river, when the grape-shot from the British artillery poured so heavily upon them that they were obliged to return. The Regulars not amounting to over 1,000 then embarked and went some distance up the river to strike across. The American forces were paraded in detachments on the shore. The British troops and Indians were drawn up in line of battle on the opposite shore, their cannon playing at our boats all the time—our cannon firing at their soldiers and batteries. Captain Allison says: "The balls were whistling about in every direction and appeared to be totally disregarded. The scene was extremely grand and yet something awful in it. Our boat attempted a second time to enter the stream, cannon began to fire at them. It was then growing towards evening. A council of war was called by the General, after the breaking up of which orders were given to all the troops to return to their encampment. They all appeared in high spirits and anxious to get over—victory appeared to them in view."

November 29, a general council of war was held when it was decided to postpone the invasion of Canada.

A letter to W. Eustis dated at Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 27, 1812, says "I have returned from the Niagara frontier on furlough, and finding the situation of my private concerns such that it is totally impossible for me to remain longer in the army, I therefore resign my commission as captain of infantry volunteers in the service of the U. S.

As part of the diary has been destroyed, where names could not be deciphered and initials have remained, they have been given.

CHAPTER XVII.

Military—The Mexican War.



CONGRESS, May 13, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States." Troops were called for, and the President made a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania for six regiments. Over ninety volunteer companies, numbering eight thousand three hundred and seventy-four men, responded to the call. Among them were: No. 57. Warrior's Mark Fencibles,—Captain, James Bell; First Lieutenant, James Thompson; Second Lieutenant, James A. Gano. 82 non-commissioned officers and privates; whole number, 85.

No. 60. Williamsburg Blues,—Captain, Thomas K. Fluke; First Lieutenant, James M. Kinkead; Second Lieutenant, Alexander McKamey. 76 non-commissioned officers and privates; whole number, 79.

The Wayne Guards, mustered into the service at Pittsburgh, May 19, 1847, was officered as follows: Captain, James Caldwell; First Lieutenant, Dr. A. McKamey; Second Lieutenant, Dr. C. Bowers; Third Lieutenant, John A. Doyle; Sergeants, George Filey, J. L. Madison, W. A. McMonigle, William Westhoven; corporals, J. L. Kidd, Jacob Shade, C. B. Wilson, A. W. Clarkson.

This company was raised from citizens from the upper end of Mifflin and Southeastern part of Huntingdon Counties.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Military.—The War of the Rebellion.



IN the great conflict of 1861-65 known as the war of the Rebellion, the people of Huntingdon County exhibited the greatest patriotism and promptness in furnishing and forwarding men for service in the Union armies. From the time when the first call for troops was made known until the surrender of the principle hostile army made further calls unnecessary, the young men, the middle aged men and not infrequently the old men of this county responded to each appeal with a patriotic alacrity not excelled in any other part of the State or Union.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT of Pennsylvania in the three months service included a previously-organized independent company of Huntingdon known as the Standing Stone Guards. It was designated in the regimental organization as D company of the Fifth and was mustered into the service of the United States April 21, 1861.

The Fifth Regiment was rendezvoused and organized at camp Curtin where its companies were mustered into the service of the United States on the 20th and 21st of April, 1861. Its field-officers were Col. R. P. McDowell of Pittsburg; Lieut. Col. Benj. C. Christ of Schuylkill County; and Major R. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon.

OFFICERS CO. D: Captain, Benj. F. Miller; First Lieut., Geo. F. McCabe; Second Lieut., James D. Campbell; First Serg't, Addison J. Moore; Second Serg't, James S. Campbell; Third Serg't, Wm. H. Flenner; Fourth Serg't, Geo. A. Simpson; First Corp., James McCahan; Second Corp., Robert B. Smith; Third Corp., William S. Westbrook;

Fourth Corp., Geo. W. Cypher; Musicians, A. Kinney Buoy and Edwin W. Thomas.

THE TENTH REGIMENT of three month's troops contained one company from Huntingdon County, designated as Company I, and mustered into the service of the United States April 26, 1861. The field officers of the regiment were Col. Sullivan A. Meredith, Lieut. Col. Oliver J. Dickey, Major Richard White.

OFFICERS OF CO. I: Captain, Henry M. McDonnell; First Lieut., William Linton; Second Lieut., Martin V. B. Harding; First Serg't, Henry Dunbauch; Second Serg't, Geo. W. Speece; Third Serg't, John E. Bryant; Fourth Serg't, Andrew E. Ingersoll; First Corp., Geo. W. Trite; Second Corp., John Hoffman; Third Corp., Thomas Ellis; Fourth Corp., George D. Mengher; Musicians, Geo. W. Brady and John Dawson.

IN THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT (three months service), was a company (I) which was composed partly of Huntingdon County men. Its officers were: Captain, Alex. Bobb; First Lieut., J. C. Saunders; Sec. Lieut., John H. Sypher; First Serg't, William Knee; Second Serg't, David Breneman; Third Serg't, James McFadden; Fourth Serg't, David McKee; First Corp., Johnson C. Ackers; Second Corp., Geo. Strayer; Third Corp., John Grimes; Fourth Corp., Peter Barley; Musicians, Thomas Campbell and H. Boner.

THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT contained one company, which, though credited to Cambria County was made up largely of men from Huntingdon, which county furnished all its commissioned officers, as will be found in the roll. This company, designated as H of the Fifteenth, was mustered into service on the 23rd of April, 1861. The fifteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, its field officers being Col. Richard A. Oakford, Lieut. Col. Thomas Biddle, Maj. Stephen N. Bradford. It was brigaded with the Fourteenth under Gen. James S. Negley, and its history from muster in to muster out is essentially the same as that of the Fourteenth.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY H.

Captain, Joseph Johnston; First Lieut., Michael McNally; Second Lieut., William H. Simpson; First Serg't, George W. Barkley; Second Serg't, Andrew McAlwane; Third Serg't, David Wilson; Fourth Serg't, Patrick McAteer; First Corp., John P. Murphy; Second Corp., William Wharton; Third Corp., Arthur Jones; Fourth Corp., Adam Garber; Musicians, George Jenkins and Denseth Cooper.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT of the Pennsylvania line was raised and organized in the summer of 1861, principally through the efforts, and largely at the expense of its original colonel, John W. Geary, who was a veteran officer of the Mexican War, and who afterwards became a general in the United States service and Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The other field officers of the Twenty-Eighth were Lieut. Col. Gabriel de Korponay and Maj. Hector Tyndale. The regiment was of unusual size, embracing fifteen companies, of which one (Company, O) was recruited in Huntingdon County.

COMPANY O.

(Mustered in Aug. 17, 1861. Date of Transfer to Company B, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Oct. 28, 1862, except where noted.)

Captain, Geo. F. McCabe; First Lieut., J. Addison Moore; Second Lieut., A. H. W. Creigh; First Serg't, William W. Willitt; Sergeants, R. E. Thompson, S. S. Diffenbaugh, M. M. Vandevander, Wm. H. Glazier, Edwin McCabe (pro. to Serg't Jan. 1, 1862); Corporals, James Moore, David Heffner, Thos. Keegan (trans. to Knapp's Pa. Battery Oct. 5, 1861), Wilkin Briggs (reduced Oct. 17, 1861), John Witherspoon, Samuel Rinard (reduced Feb. 28, 1862), John Donohue, John Shoemaker (pro. to Corp. Feb. 28, 1862); Musicians, Jacob McCall, and Josiah M. Funk.

THE FIFTH RESERVE, OR THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Fifth Reserve Regiment, numbered the Thirty-fourth of the Pennsylvania line, was organized at Camp

Curtin on the 20th of June, 1861, Huntingdon County furnished two companies, viz.: The "Huntingdon Infantry," Capt. Andrew S. Harrison, and the "Scott Infantry," Capt. George Dare. The first named of these companies was designated as G Company, and the latter as I Company of the regiment. The original field-officers of the Fifth Reserve were Col. John I. Gregg of Center County; Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Fisher of Lancaster County, and Maj. George Dare of Huntingdon County, promoted from Captain of I company and succeeded in the command of that company by Capt. Frank Zentmyer.

COMPANY G.

(Mustered in June 21, 1861, except where noted. Date of muster out with company June 11, 1864, except where noted.)

Captain A. S. Harrison, disch. Oct. 24, 1862.
 Capt. John E. Wolfe, pro. from 1st Lieut. Co. D, Jan. 12, 1862; disch. April 11, 1863, for wounds rec'd at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Capt. C. M. Hildebrand, pro. from 1st Lieut., Aug. 25, 1863; brevet major March 13, 1865.

1st Lieut., George Thomas, disch. Oct. 24, 1862.

1st Lieut., Thomas Cornpropst, res. May 15, 1862.

1st Lieut., J. A. Willoughby, pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 25, 1863; to adjt. May 7, 1864; to brevet capt. March 13, 1865.

2d Lieut., William F. Thomas, disch. Oct. 14, 1862.

2d Lieut., Joel Thompkins, res. Aug 15, 1863.

2d Lieut., Robert W. Smith, pro. from serg't. maj. to 2d lieut. Aug. 8, 1862, killed at Bull Run Aug. 20, 1862.

2d Lieut., R. McC. Alexander, pro. to 2d lieut, Aug. 25, 1863; brevet 1st lieut. March 13, 1865.

1st Serg't, H. Stonebraker.

1st Serg't, Richard Meredith, wounded and prisoner at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; died at Richmond Va., Dec. 21, 1862.

Serg't, Jacob Hawn.

Serg't, Patrick Kelly.

Serg't, David Shantz.

Serg't, Henry Eckley.

Serg't, Thomas Given, died Oct. 1, 1862, of wounds rec'd at Antietam, Sept. 17.

Serg't, Alexander Shannon.

Corp., David Decker.

Corp., Peter L. Posten.

Corp., Anderson Stewart.

Corp., Rob't. McCarrell, trans. to 191st Reg't. P. V. June 6, 1864; Vet.

Corp., Franklin Coutts, trans. to 191st Reg't. P. V. June 6, 1864; Vet.

Corp., John S. Henderson, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 11, 1862.

Musician, John C. Smith.

Musician, W. H. Wickerman.

COMPANY I.

Mustered in June 21, 1861, except where noted. Date of muster out June 11, 1864, except where noted.

Capt., Frank Zentmyer, pro. to maj. Aug. 1, 1862.

Capt., James Porter, pro. from Serg't to 2d lieutenant. July 1, 1862; to capt. March 5, 1863.

1st Lieutenant., Robert B. Frazer, dismissed Sept. 25, 1862.

1st Lieutenant., David Zentmyer, pro. from 1st sergeant to 1st lieutenant. Oct. 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

1st Lieutenant., Granville P. Swoope, pro. from sergeant. major to 1st lieutenant. March 4, 1863; brevet capt. March 13, 1865.

2d Lieutenant., J. A. McPherran, June 17, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. F July 1, 1862.

2d Lieutenant., Israel D. Kinch, pro. from 1st sergeant to 2d lieutenant. Oct. 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

2d Lieutenant., Thomas L. Guyer, pro. from corp. to 2d lieutenant. March 5, 1863.

1st Sergeant, John B. McKean, pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1862; to sergeant Sept. 2, 1862; to 1st sergeant Oct. 1, 1862.

Serg't, Martin W. Fink.

Serg't, William C. Patterson, pro. to corp. Sept. 2, 1862; to sergeant Oct. 1, 1862.

Serg't, Geo. W. Speaker, pro. to sergeant Sept. 7, 1863.

Serg't, Geo. Gensamore.

Serg't, J. F. Bathurst, disch. Dec. 19, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Serg't, J. J. Paterson, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps 1863.

Corp., James A. Album.

Corp., Alexander Dickson.

Corp., David Knee.

Corp., Samuel Spangler, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1862.

Corp., N. H. Lee, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1863.

Corp., John W. Ayres, disch. Aug. 17, 1863, for wounds rec'd at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

Corp., Miles Moore, Jan. 24, 1861; trans. to 191st Reg't P. V. June 6, 1864; Vet.

Corp., James R. Worts, March 1, 1864; trans. to 191st Reg't. P. V. June 6, 1864; Vet.

Musician, Richard H. Dare, June 21, 1861.

Musician, William Black, trans. to 191st Reg't. P. V. June 6, 1864; Vet.

TWELFTH RESERVE REGIMENT—THE FORTY-FIRST of the Pennsylvania line—was made of companies which had been raised for the three month's service but failed to secure acceptance, one of them being the Huntingdon Guards, from Huntingdon County, which became Company I of the regiment

The Twelfth was organized at Camp Curtin, where it was mustered into the United States Service Aug. 10, 1861, its field-officers being Col. John H. Jaggart, of Philadelphia; Lieut. Col. Samuel N. Bailey, of York County, and Maj. Peter Baldy, of Northampton County. On the day of muster, the regiment left Camp Curtin, and proceeded by way of Baltimore and Washington to the camp of the Reserve division at Talleytown, Md., where it was assigned to the Third Brigade.

COMPANY I.

(Mustered out March 17, 1862, except where noted). There is no muster-out roll of this company at adjutant-general's office.

Capt. James C. Baker, must. in Feb. 6, 1862, died July 7, 1862.

Capt. Chill W. Hazzard, must. in July 30, 1861; pro. to capt. April 20, 1863; brevetted maj. March 13, 1865, must. out with company June 11, 1864.

First Lieut. Perry Etchison, res. July 18, 1862. Must. in Mar. 17, 1862.

First Lieut. William H. Myers, must. in July 24, 1861; pro. from serg't. major to 1st lieut. April 20, 1863; brevetted capt. March 13, 1865; Must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Second Lieut Samuel J. Cloyd, must. in March 17, 1862; disch. Jan. 7, 1863.

Second Lieut Frank D. Stephens, pro. from private to 1st serg't April 24, 1862; to 2d lieut. April 24, 1863; prisoner at Gaine's mill June 27, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 190th Regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

First Serg't Andrew J. Demming, captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864.

First Serg't William W. Woods, must. in Aug. 10, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Serg't's Thomas M. Kelly, David Long, John E. Rinker, R. Y. Askin, Seth Alexander (must. in April 5, 1862).

Corps. Joseph Beers, David Hancock, Elias B. Wilson, David W. Stevens, John B. Chilcoat, William H. Harris, William D. Hancock, Abraham D. Long, Henry C. Lyon (captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; died a prisoner date unknown). Charles H. Martin (captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864).

Musicians, John Harvey, Geo. W. Weight.

THE FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

In the organization of this regiment, there were included two companies from Huntingdon County, viz., C company, Capt. John B. Miles (afterwards promoted to major and to lieutenant-colonel and killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864), and D. company Capt James D. Campbell. The rendezvous of the Forty-Ninth was at

Camp Curtin where it was organized in September, 1861, under the following named field-officers: Colonel William H. Irwin; Lieutentant-Col. William Brisbane; Major Thomas M. Hulings.

COMPANY C.

Capt. John B. Miles, must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. to maj. Oct. 16, 1862.

Capt. J. R. Ekebarger, must in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1863.

Capt. A. Boyd Hutchinson, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Capt. James C. Smith, must. in Aug 31, 1861; pro. from 1st serg't to 2d lieut. Oct. 26, 1862; trans. from Co. G, June 11, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 25, 1864; to brevet capt. Aug. 1, 1864; to capt. June 3, 1865; must. cut with company July 15, 1865.

First Lieut. F. W. Wombacher, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to Capt. Co. E, March 16, 1864.

Second Lieut. A. G. Dickey, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; res. Oct. 27, 1862.

Second Lieut. Christian Dale, must. in Dec. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. March 4, 1864; com. capt. Co. F June 27, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with company June 15, 1865; Vet.

First Serg't John Miller, must in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; pro. from corp. to serg't Sept. 19, 1864; to 1st serg't April 6, 1865; com. 1st lieut July 14, 1864; not mustered; mustered out with company July 15, 1865; Vet.

First Serg't Jeremiah C. Brown, must in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. G. Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

First Serg't Calvin Cain, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to 1st serg't Oct. 23, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 6, 1865; Vet.

First Serg't Geo. S. Ketner, must. in Aug. 31, 1861, trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to 1st Serg't Mar. 4, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19th, 1864; Vet.

Serg't Henry Entriiken, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; pro. from corp. to serg't Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865, Vet.

Serg't James F. Moore, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 10, 1862; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to serg't Oct. 24, 1864; com. 2d lieut. July 14, 1865, not mustered; must. out with company July 15, 1865, Vet.

Serg't Samuel D. Osborne, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to serg't April 6, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865, Vet.

Serg't Harvey Moore, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to serg't Oct. 31, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out, Vet.

Serg't Rob't B. Smith, must. in Aug. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. D Jan. 11, 1863; must. cut Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Serg't Sam'l Stewart, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 17, 1861.

Corp. Eugene Jeffries, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863, pro. to corp. March 4, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865, Vet.

Corp. John I. Hall, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. Oct. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865, Vet.

Corp. H. W. Marshall, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. Oct. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865, Vet.

Corp. Merritt D. Stalbird, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to Ccrp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865, Vet.

Corp. Enos. S. McCafferty, must. in Sept. 4, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to Corp. Nov. 1, 1864, must. out with company July 15, 1865, Vet.

Corp. John M. Duey, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to Corp. Sept. 19, 1864; killed at Petersburg April 6, 1865, Vet.

Corp. Moses Chriswell, must. in Sept 12, 1861; trans. from Co. F Jan. 11, 1863; died Feb. 16, 1864 of wounds received in action, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Corp. Griffith Lytle, must. in Aug. 31, 1861, trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Corp. Wm. H. Musser, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1864, expiration of term.

Corp. James A. Patton, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; trans. from Co. G Jan. 11, 1863; must. out Oct. 23, 1863, expiration of term.

COMPANY D.

Captain James D. Campbell, must. in Aug. 10, 1861; resigned Jan. 18, 1863.

Capt. James A. Quigley, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, expiration of term.

Capt. John W. Russel, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1861, to serg't May 20, 1862, to 1st serg't and trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. Mar. 16, 1864, to capt. Nov. 30, 1864, must. out with Company July 17, 1865; Vet.

First Lieut. John H. Westbrook, must. in Aug. 30, 1861, disch. Nov. 19, 1863.

First Lieut. William Sherwood, must. in Aug. 6, 1861; pro. from corp. to serg't Nov. 25, 1861; to 1st serg't Jan. 8, 1862, to 1st lieut. Aug. 5, 1862, trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to capt. Co. F Mar. 16, 1864.

First Lieut. Campbell Tucker, must. in Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to aide-de-camp on staff of Gen. Wm. F. Smith Dec. 16, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Second Lieut. Frank Y. McDonald, must. in Aug. 30, 1861, disch. Nov. 19, 1863.

Second Lieut. Benj. H. Downing, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B. Jan. 11, 1863; trans. to Co. E March 16, 1864.

First Serg't Davis H. Law, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; pro. from corp. to serg't Jan 17, 1864; to 1st serg't April 7, 1865; com. 2d lieut. July 14, 1865, must. out with company July 17, 1865; Vet.

Serg't William Sollars, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Vet.

Serg't Theodore B. Reeder, must. in Aug. 17, 1860; trans. from Co. C Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to serg't Mar. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Vet.

Serg't Charles D. Train, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. E. Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. May 12, 1864; pro. to serg't Nov. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Vet.

Serg't Daniel S. Daler, must. in August 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863, pro. to corp. Nov. 15, 1864, to serg't April 7, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Vet.

Serg't Daniel S. Swyers, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. to serg't Aug. 29, 1862; from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Syottsylvanias Court House, May 10, 1864; Vet.

Serg't Frank A. Brown, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B. Jan. 11, 1863, died June 17, 1864, at Wilmington, Del., of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, May 10, 1864; Vet.

Serg't Thomas G. Hutchinson, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Mar. 14, 1862; trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to serg't Sept. 10, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1864, at expiration of term.

Serg't James Hill, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1862; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to serg't May 12, 1864; must. out Sept. 10, 1864, at expiration of term.

Corp. W. H. Ammerman, must. in Aug. 17, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. June 17, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Uriah Kitchen, must. in Mar. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Corp. J. C. Montgomery, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 23, 1864, must. out with company July 15, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Oliver P. Wilson, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with Company July 15, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Solomon Martin, must. in Sept. 7, 1861, trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; pro to corp. April 7, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865; Vet.

Corp. John R. Pratt, must. in Mar. 8, 1864; pro. to serg't June 5, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Corp. John A. Jackson, must. in Feb. 6, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Corp. William A. Johnson, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A Jan. 11, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court House May 10, 1864; Vet.

Corp. Jacob Shriver, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. from Co. A and pro. to corp. Jan. 11, 1863; died June 17, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House May 10, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; Vet.

Corp. Joseph B. Brown, must. in Aug. 15, 1861; trans. from Co. B Jan. 11, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.

Corp. James C. Langton, must. in Sept. 12, 1861, trans. from Co. E Jan. 11, 1863; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, of which Col. John R. Brooke, of Montgomery County, was the first commanding officer, was organized at Camp Curtin in September and October, 1861. The men recruited in Blair and Huntingdon counties formed "C" Company.

COMPANY C.

Capt. John H. Wintrobe, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; res. Dec. 3, 1862.

Capt. Henry J. Smith, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from 1st serg't to 2d lieutenant. May 9, 1862, to capt. Jan. 1, 1863; disch. Mar. 16, 1865.

1st Lieut. Rob't. McNamara, must. in Oct. 17, 1861, res. May 9, 1862.

1st Lieut. Sam'l. M. Royer, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieutenant. May 9, 1862; res. Dec. 1, 1862.

1st Lieut. D. S. Fouse, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from serg't to 1st lieutenant. Dec. 1, 1862; must out Oct. 8, 1864, expiration of term.

1st Lieut. Andrew J. Merritt, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. to 1st serg't to 2d lieutenant. May 1, 1865; to 1st lieutenant. May 28, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; Vet.

2d Lieut. John McLaughlin, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from serg't to 2d lieutenant. Jan. 1, 1863; com. 1st lieutenant. Oct. 8, 1864; not mustered; must. out April 24, 1865, to date March 14, 1865.

1st Serg't Andrew J. Fleck, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. May 10, 1864, to serg't Nov. 2, 1864; to 1st Serg't. May 2, 1865; absent with leave at must. out; Vet.

1st Serg't Daniel N. Garner, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to serg't; must. out Nov. 2, 1864, expiration of term.

Serg't Daniel Lightner, must. in Oct. 17, 1861, pro. to corp. Feb. 25, 1864, to serg't Sept. 21, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; Vet.

Serg't Michael McCall, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864, to serg't May 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; Vet.

Serg't John Rodgers, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; to serg't June 16, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; Vet.

Serg't David B. Rothrock, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to serg't; prisoner from June 16, 1864, to April 28, 1865; discharged by G. O. May 29, 1865; Vet.

Serg't Samuel W. Gill, must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to serg't; captured; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865; Vet.

(Date of muster in Oct. 17th, 1861, except where noted).

Serg't G. W. Montgomery, pro. to serg't died at Phila. July 1, 1864, of wounds rec'd in action near Petersburg, Va.; Vet.

Serg't William D. Shontz, must. in Oct. 27, 1861; pro. to serg't; killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 10, 1864.

Serg't Anthony J. Beaver; pro. to serg't; trans. to Vet. Res. corps May 15, 1864.

Serg't Davis G. Enyeart.

Serg't Matthew G. Isett, died; buried in Nat'l. Cemetery, Gettysburg, Section C, grave 64.

Corp. William Fernwalt; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; Vet.

Corp. David A. Silas, pro. to corp. Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Matthias Querry, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; pro. to ccrp. Sept 21, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Luden B. Morris, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Corp. John C. States, must in Feb. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Corp. Charles Nash, must. in March 25, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Corp. John Keiser, must. in Sept. 1, 1863; absent, sick, at must. out.

Corp. Jacob W. Prough, pro. to corp; must. out Nov. 2, 1864; expiration of term.

Corp. Geo. W. Isett, pro. to corp; disch. Sept. 4, 1864 for wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Corp. Sam'l Kinney, must. in Jan. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Corp. Frederick L. Snyder, prisoner from June 16, 1864, to April 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Elijah Crownover, pro. to corp.; killed at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864; Vet.

Corp's William Reed, Luther T. Sangree, William Estep, H. B. Geisinger.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—This regiment included in its original organization one company (C) from Huntingdon County. After the regiment had been in the service three years and five months it was joined in the field by a company of Blair County men under the command of Capt. Daniel Schock. This was designated Co. F, most of the surviving members of the original F company being transferred about the same time to A company.

The Seventy-Seventh was rendezvoused at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburg, where it was organized under command of Col. Frederick S. Stumbaugh, in October, 1861.

COMPANY C.

(Date of muster in Sept. 20, 1861, except where noted).

Capt. Michael McNally, res. Nov. 24, 1862.

Capt. Jos. J. Lawson, pro. from first lieut. to capt. Jan. 8, 1863; to maj. June 13, 1865.

Capt. Samuel S. Gillman, pro. to corp. Feb. 23, 1862; to serg't Dec. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. April 10, 1865; to capt. Sept. 1, 1865; wounded at Marietta, Ga.; July 4, 1864; absent, with leave, at must. out; Vet.

1st Lieut. Alex. I. Baldwin, pro. from serg't to 1st serg't Nov. 15, 1861; to 2d lieut. May 25, 1862; to 1st lieut. Jan. 8, 1863; wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; killed at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864.

1st Lieut. Silas M. Cline, pro. from serg't maj. to 2d lieut. April 10, 1865; to 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

2d Lieut. Sam'l. I. Davis, pro. to adjt. Sept. 28, 1861.

2d Lieutenant Edward B. Miller, pro. from corp. to 1st serg't May 25, 1862; to 2d lieut. Jan. 8, 1863; disch. by S. O. Aug. 22, 1863.

2d Lieut. John T. Baldwin, pro. to corp. Mar. 12, 1862; to serg't Jan. 5, 1864; to 1st serg't April 12, 1865; to 2d lieut. Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

1st Serg't Daniel McNulty, pro. to corp. Aug. 10, 1862; to serg't April 12, 1865; to 1st serg't Sept. 1, 1865; absent, on furlough, at must. out; Vet.

1st Serg't Sam'l. H. Wilson, pro. from corp. to serg't Dec. 14, 1861; to 1st serg't Nov. 24, 1862; prisoner from Sept. 19, 1863, to Feb. 19, 1865; must. out May 20, 1865.

1st Serg't Wm. Bradley, pro. to corp. Sept. 4, 1862; to serg't Dec. 31, 1862; to 1st serg't; wounded at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. Sept. 18, 1865; Vet.

1st Serg't David H. Gates, trans. to 44th Reg't. P. V. Nov. 15, 1861.

Serg't David Brism, must. in Mar. 25, 1864; pro. to serg't April 10, 1864; must out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Serg't William Heidler, pro. from corp. to serg't Nov. 28, 1862; wounded at Reseca, Ga., May 15, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

Serg't Henry Wagner, wounded at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1862; to serg't Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

Serg't Andrew J. Mitchell, wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; pro. to corp. April 12, 1865; to serg't Nov. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

Serg't Scott R. Crawford, died Jan. 13, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

Serg't Philip Bear, pro. to serg't June 30, 1862; captured Oct. 8, 1862; trans. to regular army.

Corp. A. W. Baldwin, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Corp. Geo. W. Leidick, pro. to corp. Dec. 11, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Henry H. Long, pro. to corp. April 12, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Patrick McNulty, wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; pro. to corp. April 12, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Thos. McMahon, pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

Corp. John Roark, pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Ezekiel Taxtlinger, pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865; Vet.

Corp. Harvey Bennet, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 10, 1862.

Corp. Wm. Jones, pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; trans. to U. S. Engineer corps. Aug. 1, 1864; Vet.

Corp. Richard Mitchell, pro. to corp. Dec. 11, 1865; to com. serg't April 1, 1865.

Corp. Wm. Keith, died Jan. 10, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; buried at Stone River, grave 84.

Corp. James S. Leator, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1862.

Corp. W. H. H. Woolslair, pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1862; captured at Chicamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville Aug. 27, 1864; grave 6980.

Corp. Hugh M. Hall, pro. to corp. June 30, 1862; captured Oct. 8, 1862; enl. in regular army.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT (NINTH CAVALRY).

To the Ninth Cavalry Regiment of Pennsylvania, Huntingdon County contributed one company designated as company M.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, where it was organized in the fall of 1861, under command of Col. Edward C. Williams, of Harrisburg.

COMPANY M.

Capt. Geo. W. Patterson, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1861.

Capt. James Bell, must. in Dec. 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1863.

Capt. Thomas S. McMahon, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; pro. from 1st lieu. May 22, 1863; disch. Aug. 8, 1864, wounds rec'd. in action.

Capt. Doctor A. Shelp, must. in Nov. 14, 1861; pro. from serg't Co. L to 2d lieu. May 22, 1863, to 1st Lieu. Aug. 23, 1864, to capt. May 23, 1865.

1st Lieu. O. B. McNight, must. in Oct. 9, 1861; pro. from 2d lieu. Co. B May 22, 1863, to capt. Co. I Aug. 23, 1864.

2d Lieut. Isaac C. Temple, must. in Dec. 13, 1861; disch. May 25, 1863.

2d Lieut. Andrew M. Clark, must. in June 1, 1863; pro. from corp. Co. B Aug. 23, 1864; com. 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1864; resigned May 15, 1865.

2d lieut. Wm. Irvin, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from 1st serg't May 20, 1865; com. 1st lieut. June 16, 1865.

1st Serg't Geo. W. Kuhn, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to 1st serg't May 20, 1865; com. 2d lieut. June 16, 1865.

Quartermaster-Serg't Samuel P. Wallace, must. in Dec. 30, 1861; pro. from farrier Jan. 1, 1864.

Serg't R. B. Montgomery, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Serg't Samuel Low, must. in Oct. 24, 1861, pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Serg't Geo. Berger, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. Dec. 25, 1864.

Serg't James W. Straw, must. in Dec. 10, 1861; pro. from corp. Dec. 25, 1864.

Serg't Henry Shaffer, must. in Oct. 21, 1861, pro. from corp. Dec. 25, 1864.

Serg't Wm. Schofield, must. in Dec. 23, 1861, disch. Dec. 29, for wounds received at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862.

Serg't Robt. McClelland, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 12, 1864.

Serg't David E. Beighell, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Serg't Dan'l Eisenberg, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Serg't Isaac Myton, must. in Dec. 13, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, expiration of term.

Serg't David R. B. Barry, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. D. May 23, 1863.

Corp. Andrew P. McDonald, must. in Dec. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 25, 1864.

Corp. Arthur B. Shaw, must. in — 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 25, 1864.

Corp. Stephen Patterson, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865.

Corp. Nicholas Stephens, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865.

Corp. Dan'l. W. Smith, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 25, 1864.

Corp. Geo. Gregory, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865.

Corp. John Burke, must. in March 11, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 27, 1864.

Corp. John Bloom, must. in May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Dec. 25, 1864.

Corp. J. B. McCullough, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, exp. of term.

Corp. John A. Dillon, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Corp. B. F. Isenberg, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Corp. Henry S. Beeman, must. in Dec. 13, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 1, 1865.

Corp. Wm. T. Arterberry, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 26, 1863.

Corp. L. B. J. Hose, must. in Sept. 19, 1861.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH AND TENTH REGIMENT

—This regiment had one company (B) from Huntingdon County. The regiment was organized at Camp Crossman in the fall of 1861, under the following named field-officers, viz.: Col. Wm. D. Lewis, Jr.; Lieut. Col. James Gother (killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863), Maj. John C. Johnston. Two of the adjutants of the regiment during its term of service were Huntingdon County men, viz.: W. F. Cunningham, of Co. D, and Lewis G. Stewart, of Co. B.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Seth Benner, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; res. Nov. 30, 1862.

Capt. Isaac Rodgers, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1862; to maj. Dec. 21, 1862, and to lieut. col. and col.

Capt. John M. Skelly, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st serg't to 2d lieut. Dec. 16, 1862, to capt. Jan. 16, 1864; disch. by S. O. Mar. 1, 1865.

1st Lieut. Daniel Henkle, must. in Sept. 26, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. May 11, 1865, to capt. Dec. 21, 1862; not must.; disch. Nov. 30, 1863.

1st lieut. John R. Pancoast, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from q. m. serg't to 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1862, to 1st lieut. Dec. 21, 1862; com. capt. March 1, 1865; not must.; brev. capt. April 9, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

2d lieut. Benj. F. Bare, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; res. Feb. 28, 1862.

2d lieut. Sam'l B. Young, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from serg't Feb. 23, 1862; res. Sept. 20, 1862.

2d lieut. Andrew J. Miller, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. May 1, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 7, 1864; Vet.

1st Serg't Enoch W. Edwards, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from serg't May 1, 1864; com. 1st lieut. Mar. 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with company June 28, 1865; Vet.

1st Serg't Wm. P. Ramsey, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; died May 2, 1862 from wounds rec'd in action.

Serg't Jas. M. Walls, must. in Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. June 3, 1864; com. 2d lieut. Mar. 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with company June 28, 1865; Vet.

Serg't G. Tate, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865; Vet.

Serg't Sam'l K. Hicks, must. in Dec. 19, 1861; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865; Vet.

Serg'ts Albert Hall, James French, David P. Stewart, Naum H. Apgar, Miles W. McCarthy, Thomas A. Ruggles, Valentine Stewart, Washington J. Bell, Matthew G. Collins, Sam'l D. Wilson.

Corp's Daniel Snyder, Joseph M. Price, Wm. A. B. Couch, Diern Ramsey, Dan'l C. Fleck, J. C. Coughenaur, Wm. H. Miller, Lewis G. Stewart, John B. Musser, John G. Moore, W. W. Withington, James V. Lee, Henry T. Stains, Chas. E. Applebach, David P. Harvey.

Musicians, James E. Pool, Richard Carothers, John M. Wallace, Wm. A. McConahy.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT was raised in July and the first part of August 1862, under authority from Gov. Curtin to Lieut. Col. Jacob Higgins, of Blair County, to recruit a nine month's regiment as part of the quota of Pennsylvania under the President's call of July 1, issued on account of the disasters to the army of Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula. Four companies were raised in Huntingdon Co., viz: "C," "F," "H," "I."

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was organized Aug. 16 under Col. Jacob Higgins, Lieut. Col. Jacob Szink, and Maj. John J. Lawrence as field officers.

COMPANY C.

Capt. William W. Wallace.

1st Lieut. Wm. B. Zeigler, L. Frank Watson.

2d Lieut. Wm. F. McPherran, Theo. L. Flood.

1st Serg't John D. Isett.

Sergt's Walter W. Greenland, J. R. McMurtrie, Chas. E. Campbell, Henry A. Hoffman, J. Randolph Simpson, Geo. A. Simpson.

Corp's Thos. C. Fisher, Z. G. Cresswell, Miles Zentmire, James E. Wilson, David P. Henderson, Robt. C. Morrow, John R. Isenberg, Asbury Dealand, Thos. J. Gregg, Albert C. Snyder, John F. Conrad, Benj. I. Williams.

Musician, Geo. W. Friedley.

COMPANY F.

Capt. John J. Lawrence, Wm. H. Simpson.

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Wagoner, Franklin H. Lane.

2d Lieut. J. F. N. Householder.

1st Serg't Albert B. Flood.

Serg'ts Geo. A. Black, James B. Geissinger, Valentine Brown, David Hazard.

Corp's John G. Corbin, Thomas Blake, Wm. J. Hampson, Joseph B. Farrer, Wm. Homan, Hampton C. Watson, Alrich Paul, John H. Boring.

Musician, John L. Williams.

COMPANY H.

Capt. Henry H. Gregg.

First Lieut. John Flenner.

Second Lieut. Sam'l F. Stewart, James T. Foster.

First Serg't Geo. F. Painter.

Serg'ts Jesse E. March, Abner P. Lane, Wm. L. De Grant, Wm. H. Flenner, John W. Lytle.

Corp's Robt. Wilson, Wm. M. Davis, Henry C. Logan, Lewis Gahagan, David Shaffer, Joseph Cox, Allison H. Crum, James A. Couch, Sam'l Hetrick, Peter Carton.

Musician, Sylvanus W. Gettys.

COMPANY I.

Capt. Wm. F. Thomas.

1st Lieut. Geo. Thomas.

2d Lieut. John D. Fee.

1st Serg't Wm. Bodley.

Serg'ts Robt. H. Myers, David P. Kinkhead, Wm. Pope, Geo. W. Hall, Thos. L. Hall, Alfred McCallister, John H. Sower, John D. Coder, D. Porter Couch, Sam'l Houck, Geo. H. Mitchell, James B. Harris, Dan'l Kauffman, Andrew Harbison, Wm. A. Keister, Isaiah Foster, Edw. H. Wist.

Musicians, Robison Gill, Jas. H. Lightner.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment was raised in July and August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Harrisburg where it was organized under Col. Roy Stone, previously major of the famous "Bucktail" regiment of the Reserves. The lieut. col. was Walton Dwight and the major Geo. W. Speer, of Huntingdon, which county furnished one of the companies composing the regiment, viz., Company I, of which the original captain was Geo. W. Speer, who upon his pro-

motion to the grade of major, was succeeded in the command of the company by Capt. Brice X. Blair, of Huntingdon.

COMPANY I.

Capt's Geo. W. Speer, Brice X. Blair, Sam'l Diffenderfer, David R. P. Neeley.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Weaver, Alfred A. Thompson, C. S. Zimmerman, Jos. R. Shaver.

Sec. Lieut. D. C. M. Appleby.

1st Serg't James G. Gillam, Warren Raymond.

Sergt's Levi G. Graham, D. B. Lamberson, John F. Ramsey, James M. Uhler, Sam'l J. Campbell, Sam'l D. Foust.

Corp's Peter North, David Harshbarger, John W. Yocum, Geo. Goshhorn, Joseph Recker, Augustus Eberman, Sam'l H. Price, Franklin D. Rutter, Jas. H. Farmer, Thos. J. McClure, Peter M. Minich, David A. McClure, John W. North.

THE NINETEENTH CAVALRY, designated as the One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment, contained one company (M) from Huntingdon county. The regiment was organized at Camp Stanton, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1863, and mustered into the service for a term of three years under Col. Alex. Cummings as its commanding officer.

COMPANY M.

Capt. Sam'l L. Huett,

1st Lieut. Roland C. Allen.

2d Lieut. Edward Brady,

1st Serg't Lorenzo D. Civills.

Q. M. Serg't Joseph H. Bond.

Com. Serg't Charles H. Hunt, John M. Sheeter.

Serg'ts James F. Foster, Jos. Garverith, Geo. T. Wallace, Lemuel Warner, Wm. A. Black, John A. Bradley.

Corp's Victor W. Dougherty, Abednego Keller, Sam'l Stonebreaker, Jas. Collabine, Patrick Shannon, Sam'l Row, John M. Kennedy, Jeremiah F. Burris.

THE TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY, designated as the One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth Regiment, was formed Feb. 22, 1864, at a camp near Chambersburg, Pa., by uniting seven companies which had been raised in 1861-62 in Washington Co., Pa., (and known as the Ringgold Cavalry Battalion), with five other companies which had been raised for the six month's service in July, 1863, and at the expiration of their term of service mustered out and then re-organized to form (with the Ringgold Battalion) the Twenty-Second Cavalry, as above mentioned.

In the six month's battalion there was one company (A) from Huntingdon County.

In the three year's organization Huntingdon County furnished one company (K).

The field-officers of the Twenty-Second at its organization in Feb., 1864, as above mentioned, were: Col. Jacob Higgins, Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Greenfield, and Major Elias S. Troxell, and Henry A. Myers.

COMPANY A.

Capt. B. Mortimer Morrow, John D. Fee.

First Lieut. John H. Boring.

2nd Lieut. Eugene Dougherty.

1st Serg't Jacob Cottle.

Q. M. Serg't Melchiah R. Evans, Martin C. Dryden.

Com. Serg't S. Wilson Gehrett, Geo. Ripple.

Serg'ts Thos. J. Fee, Wm. J. Clove, Chas. M. Haines, Israel Stever, John W. Foust.

Corp's Jas. Pennypacker, Wm. Lessick, Michael Stever, Porter B. Baker, Archy Dell, Melchiah Corbin, Richard Ramsey, Ashael Corbin, Abraham S. Butler, Zachariah Pheasant, John McHugh, John Myers, Long Loudon, John A. Miller.

COMPANY K (Three years).

Capt. John H. Boring.

1st Lieut. John S. Wiser.

2nd Lieut. Wm. F. Sharrer.

First Serg't David A. Gillis.

Q. M. Serg't Henry P. Decker.

Com. Serg't Perry O. Etchison.

Serg'ts W. H. Daughenbaugh, Reid W. McDonald, Wm. A. Grove, Allison H. Crum, John M. Gillis, James M. Vanzant, Sam'l W. Gehrett.

Corps. Henry H. Buckley, John D. Richardson, John R. Slack, Peter R. Miller, A. S. Henderson, Henry H. Mateer, Jacob L. Buckley, Geo. W. Wogan, Robt. J. Boyles, Wm. M. Gable, James E. Kirkpatrick.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment was originally composed of fourteen companies, enlisted for one hundred days service, largely made up of members of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of militia which had been called out in 1862, and again in 1863.

The regiment was organized in July, 1864. In 1865 a second regiment also designated as the One Hundred and Ninety-Second was organized for one year's service under Col. Wm. W. Stewart. One company (B) was made up largely of Huntingdon County men.

COMPANY B (One year).

Capt. Wm. F. Johnston, Thomas S. Johnston.

1st Lieut. Alfred Tyhurst.

2d Lieut. Henry Hoffman.

1st Serg't Russel R. Henry.

Serg't Henry C. Carmon, David Hanley, Augustus R. Deal, John Oneil,

Corp's Geo. Y. Kurtz, Jas. E. Thompson, Wm. Bricker, Clifford Graffius, Thos. McBreen, Jas. C. Hight, Wm. O'Donnell.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT was organized for one year's service at Camp Curtin, Sept. 3, 1864, under Col. James Albright. One company (K) was recruited in Huntingdon County.

COMPANY K

Capt. A. Wilson Decker.

1st Lieut. John S. Morrison

2d Lieut. Peter Shaver.

1st Serg't John A. Woodcock.

Serg't Henry Hudson, Wm. J. Hampson, Geo. M. Spanogle, Sam'l L. Heeter.

Corp's John Wilson, John Price, Jacob B. Swope, David Johns, Alfred Etnier, David B. Heck, Geo. D. Eyster, John B. Chilcoat, Sam'l Booher.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT—The rendezvous of this regiment was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized Sept. 2, 1864, and was mustered into the service for one year under the following named field officers, viz.: Col. Joseph A. Matthews, Lieut. Col. Wm. F. Walter, Maj. B. Mortimer Morrow. One of the companies (D) was raised in Huntingdon County.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Thos. B. Reed.

First Lieut. Jonas B. Shoultz.

Second Lieut. Davis H. Geissinger.

1st Serg't David Shoultz.

Serg'ts Frederick S. Fouse, Sam'l Rager, Reuben T. Baker, John M. Gainer, Wm. S. Anderson.

Corp's John W. Porter, Theo. Renner, James D. Sloan, Sam'l H. Grove, Theo. I. Shirk, Allen S. Anderson, Huston E. Crum, Cornelius Trostle, James Hathaway, John Myers.

THIRD REGIMENT EMERGENCY MEN.

This regiment was called into service Sept. 11-13, 1862, to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of the state at that time, and discharged Sept. 23-25, 1862. In this regiment were many of the most prominent men of the State, together with two companies, F and G, from Huntingdon and Blair Counties.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Wm. Dorris, Jr.; Lieut. Colonel, William C. Lawson; Major, Wm. Frick; Adjutant, Robert P. Allen; Quartermaster, Chas. A. Lane; Surgeon, Frank A. Bushey; Assistant Surgeons, E. W. Waltons, Jacob S. Bender; Chaplain, Justin R. Loomis; Serg't Major, John B. Lynn; Quartermaster Serg't, Jacob Stambaugh; Commissary

Serg't, Wm. B. Holmes; Hospital Steward, W. Cook Caldwell; Principal Musicians, Wm. Cooper, D. J. Wharton.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Geo. W. Garrettson; First Lieut., Wm. Lewis; Second Lieut., Abram A. Jacobs; 1st Serg't, Roger C. McGill; Serg'ts, Geo. Jackson, James A. Brown, Wm. Africa, Abram V. Westbrock; Corporals, Wm. Williams, Livingston Robb, Peter C. Swoope, Samuel G. Whittaker, Christian Long, Henry McManigill, David Grove, Robt. Martin; Musician, Chas. Bivins.

PRIVATES.

David Blair.	Uriah B. Lewis.
Samuel T. Brown.	P. Marion Lytle.
Washington Buchanan.	John Low.
James Buchanan.	Isaac Long.
James Brenington.	John Myers.
Geo. Bradley.	John A. Miller.
John M. Bailey.	John G. Miles.
Wm. Bolen.	John McCracken.
Jos. R. Carmon.	Dan'l Newingham.
John Chilcott.	Wm. A. Orbison.
Augustus L. Chestnutwood.	John P. Orr.
Andrew Clark.	Geo. W. Patterson.
Theo. H. Cremer.	James Post.
Wm. C. Cunningham.	John Roland, Jr.
Wm. C. Clement.	David Roland.
James Findley.	David Reed.
Abram Fay.	Wm. K. Rahm.
Benj. Graffius.	R. Milton Speer.
Henry Glazier.	Michael Snyder.
John L. Gleim.	John Skees.
David P. Gwin.	John Straighthoof
Sam'l Hatfield.	Henry Snare.
Wm. Hatfield.	Samuel Steel.
Jos. Hanigar.	Wm. Stapleton.
Adam Hoffman.	John Scott.
John Heffner.	Henry Stouffer.
Orlady Heffner.	Jas. L. Thomas.

PRIVATES (Continued).

David Houpt.	John Vandevander.
John Hatfield.	Wm. S. White.
Thos. King.	Robt. Woods.

COMPANY G.

Capt., Jos. Johnston; 1st Lieut., James Long; 2nd Lieut., Benj. M. Elliott; 1st Serg't, Wm. H. DeArmitt; Serg'ts, Jas. R. McCauley, Wm. W. Stricker, John Hagans, Jos. Houp; Corporals, Smith D. Elliott, John S. Wright, Isaac N. Stevens, Geo. M. Cresswell, John Yocum, Jos. McCarty, Wm. Quinn, Jr., Benj. L. Neff; Musicians, Wm. Cooper (pro. to principal musician), D. S. Bryan.

PRIVATES:

Timothy Barnacle.	Jacob Long.
Wm. Benton.	John Myton.
Matthew E. Cresswell.	Kennedy J. Myton.
Sam'l Conrad.	Albert Maffet.
L. J. Curley.	Sam'l H. Myton.
Thos. L. Chilcotte.	John A. Myers.
Nicholas Conroy.	M. F. McCartney.
Wm. Chesney.	Jas. McCafferty.
Wm. Conrad.	John Nelson, Jr.
Wm. P. Davis.	Rudolph Neff.
Henry Davis, Jr.	Jacob Roush.
Jas. H. Davis.	Theo. Renner.
Sam'l D. Davis.	Thos. Rogers.
John G. Decker.	George Reeder.
Paul H. Dillinger	Wm. A. Stevens.
John T. Dopp.	J. H. Smith.
John Forbes.	Jacob Shuder.
Jas. Gilland.	Samuel Steele.
Wesley Gregory.	Abraham Stevens.
Wm. Gilland.	Asberry Thompson.
Matthew Gilland.	Geo. Wall.
Elias Hewitt.	Jonathan Wall.
Henry Heffright.	Edward C. Wilson.
Sam'l Hammers.	Jas. Wilson.
John Hagan.	Henry Wilson.

PRIVATES (Continued).

David H. Harvey.	James Whitesell.
Solomon Hamer.	Joseph L. Wilson.
John D. Johnston.	Geo. Worley.
Thos. J. Jackson.	Henry S. Wood.
Thos. Johnston.	Miles Yocum.
David Kuhn.	Emanuel Zeek.
Wm. Lewis.	

Huntingdon County Men in Other Regiments.

SECOND RESERVE REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Capt. John Eichelberger.
1st Lieut. Lewis B. Waltz.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. J. T. Hutchinson.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

Capt. John Brewster.
1st Lieut. David G. Enyeart.
2d Lieut. H. M. Sangué.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Military—The Spanish-American War.



UNTINGDON furnished one company of infantry in the war with Spain—Company A, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers. This Company was organized May —, 1889, and mustered into the service of the State as Co. A, 5th Regt. Inf., National Guard of Pennsylvania. Pursuant to orders from the A. G. of Penna., (in response to the call by the President for troops for service in the war with Spain) the company entrained at Huntingdon on the evening of April 27, 1898, joining the other companies of the regiment and proceeded to the mobilization point at Mt. Gretna, Pa., arriving at destination early on the morning of April 28, the regiment being the earliest infantry troops to arrive.

The officers of the company were: Jno. S. Bare, Capt.; John C. Dunkle, First Lieut.; E. E. Eck, Second Lieut.

The regimental field officers were: Col. Theo. Burchfield, of Altoona; Lt. Col. Rufus C. Elder, of Lewistown; Maj. John P. Kennedy, of Blairsville, and Maj. Robt. N. McNamara, of Bedford.

On May 11, 1898, the regiment was mustered into the United States service. On May 17th it broke camp and entrained for Chickamauga, Ga., arriving on May 19, and went into camp along the Alexander Bridgeroad on the 20th. In July the regiment was recruited to twelve companies of 106 men each. It was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. The regiment remained at Chickamauga until Aug. 22, when it moved to Lexington, Kentucky, and went into Camp (Hamilton). On

Sept. 17th the regiment was granted a thirty-days furlough. Company A arrived home Sunday, Sept. 18th, when it was met by a large number of citizens and escorted to the armory when addresses of welcome were delivered. It was mustered out Nov. 7, 1898. Although there were many serious cases of illness in the company, owing to the typhoid fever prevailing in camp, the company suffered no fatalities.

CHAPTER XX.

Military—Encampments at Huntingdon.



URING the Civil War the town of Huntingdon was frequently the scene of military excitement. As early as September 1, 1861, a camp for the rendezvous of soldiers was located about three miles from the town in Oneida Township on the Shoemaker farm, and was named Camp Crossman.

At this camp the 84th and 110th Penna. Volunteer Regiments were recruited, together with what was known as the Irish Brigade, and remained until about Dec. 1st, 1861, when they were transferred to Camp Curtin at Harrisburg. While these soldiers were at Camp Crossman a guard was stationed in Huntingdon and had their tents on Third Street between Penn and Washington Streets. The soldiers composing this guard were posted throughout the town at the various street corners and their duty was to arrest soldiers who were absent from camp in disregard of orders and to keep the peace. At the rear of the Court House on Washington Street a calaboose was improvised by the use of the body of an old market car which was about the size of a modern "cabocse" car.

At a later period of the war several independent Battalions recruited from Huntingdon, Centre and Blair Counties, in response to President Lincoln's call for 100,000 men to serve for a period of six months, issued June 15, 1863, when the Confederate troops were marching towards Pennsylvania, rendezvoused in a camp about a mile and a half from Huntingdon in what was then known as Walker

Township, on the Kerr farm. These soldiers were mustered into service early in July, 1863, just after the battle of Gettysburg, and remained in their camp until August 8, 1863, when they were discharged.

CHAPTER XXI.

Military—Fear of Confederate Invasion and Battle of North Mountain.



URING the month of June, 1863, intense excitement prevailed throughout the county. Many rumors were circulated that the Confederate troops would soon be in our midst. In the latter part of the month many of the citizens of Huntingdon were engaged in hiding their valuables in cellars, cisterns, gardens and wherever they thought they might be safe from the invading foe.

On the evening of June 15th a meeting was called in the Court House for the purpose of enlisting men, ostensibly to guard the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mount Union. Patriotic addresses were made by a number of Huntingdon's prominent citizens and under the enthusiasm created by these addresses a company of about 126 was organized and transported by railroad to Mount Union at midnight where they bivouacked for the night after properly posting pickets. In the morning they were furnished with arms and ammunition from the State Arsenal. Captain William W. Wallace, who had served gallantly on the battlefield of Antietam and Chancellorsville as Captain of Company "C" 125th Regiment P. V. I., and which had been mustered out in May, 1863, had been chosen as commander of the company. He, with the company, inspected a block house built near the railroad bridge crossing the Juniata River, but concluded that the best defense of the railroad was to prevent the enemy from getting near it, and consequently moved the company to Orbisonia, twelve

miles distant from Mount Union, and remained there over night.

The next day the company was moved farther south and by short moves McConnellsburg, Fulton County, was reached June 22nd. Remaining here two days, on the evening of the 24th about 5 o'clock word was received that "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry was crossing the mountains toward McConnellsburg. A battalion of about 300 militia under command of Col. Zinn was posted on the top of Cove Mountain on the Mercersburg pike, the route on which Stuart was approaching, and Captain Wallace with his company, now dwindled to 27 men, started up the mountain at once to assist in the preventing of Stuart's purpose, but what was his surprise to meet Col. Zinn and his battalion of militia in full retreat. Nothing daunted, he proceeded with his little company up the mountain until the tramp of the horse, the rattle of the sabre and the voices of the invader could be distinctly heard. Then he deployed his men along the mountain side at a distance of about sixty feet from the road in squads of five, and at a given signal opened fire on the Confederate troops consisting of about 2500 well organized and disciplined infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The Confederates were then halted and a surrender of Captain Wallace's command was called for, which demand was not complied with, but instead a continuance fire was kept up, which was responded to by the Confederates, the bullets from their guns striking the bushes and rocks like hail. Finally they threw several shells into the mountain and had the little band almost surrounded. Then it was either surrender or retreat, so the latter course was pursued and each one took care of himself. The result was that they all escaped in squads of two or three, without losing a man, although some made narrow escapes, many having their clothing cut by balls. They were scattered in all directions; some of them being between the Confederate lines for several days; some remained in the woods from Wednesday until Saturday when they were all reunited

at McConnellsburg. In this conflict the Confederates afterwards acknowledged they had lost five killed and thirteen wounded, beside the loss of several horses. As a result of this attack Genl. Stuart only proceeded as far as McConnellsburg, fearing there might be more troops to interfere with his march to Mount Union, to which place he had been ordered with directions to burn the bridge and destroy the railroad. Had this attack not been made he would probably have reached Mount Union in the morning of May 25th, as there were no opposing forces between McConnellsburg and Mount Union. This was one of the first conflicts with the Confederates on Pennsylvania soil and preceeded the battle of Gettysburg by one week.

The following is an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad in reference to the attack made by Captain Wallace and his company:

Extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held September 2nd, 1863.

“The following letters were read:

Huntingdon, Pa., July 31, 1863.

To the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Gentlemen: Having been in the capacity of an assistant to the Adjutant General of this state at Mt. Union, during a part of the rebel invasion, and in a position to know the service rendered to your road by the faithful discharge of military duty by Captain W. W. Wallace and the men under his command, I deemed it a duty to obtain from him the names of his men that I might transmit them to you.

He went out at the first alarm with a company of militia from Huntingdon and remained in service with the men named by him until the 24th day of June.

On that day the rebels started from Mercersburg under the belief that no opposing force was between them and

Mt. Union and intending to push in that direction.

Captain Wallace learning this, went with his little squad upon the mountain and, as he very modestly relates, attacked the advancing forces.

It had the effect of checking the advance, producing the impression that it was but the advance of a large force, when in truth no other armed force was then in the field in their march to Mt. Union. Had it not been for this attack the road might and probably would have been cut at that point.

In addition to the service thus rendered to the road they have the merit of drawing the first rebel blood that was spilled in the invasion of Pennsylvania, and as they are all young men, I have deemed it but an act of justice to them that their names should be where you can have access to them and know who they were.

For that purpose I selected and now send to you the note addressed to me by Captain Wallace.

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN SCOTT."

"Huntingdon, Pa., July 7, 1863.

"John Scott, Esq.,

Solicitor Penna. R. R. Co.

Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request I transmit you herewith a list of the names of those who on the 24th day of June, 1863, marched with me from McConnellsburg road to the Cove Mountain Pass, on the Mercersburg road, to check the advance of a brigade of rebels. The best evidence of the manner in which they sustained themselves in the encounter which ensued, consists in the admission of the enemy, who acknowledged a loss of five killed and the wounded are variously estimated from twelve to thirty. The enemy by throwing out a heavy force of skirmishers dislodged us and obliged us to withdraw, which I am happy to say we accomplished without the loss of a man. The following are the names:

John A. McCahan,

William A. Orbison,

Hollidaysburg.

Huntingdon.

NAMES (Continued).

J. H. O. Corbin,	Huntingdon.
James K. Moorehead,	"
Sam'l A. Steel,	"
Benson W. Conrad,	"
Matthew W. Taylor,	"
Henry P. Decker,	"
Henry Willoughby,	"
Thomas King,	"
James Long,	"
Samuel Hatfield,	"
John Hatfield,	"
John Showalter,	"
James Lee,	"
——— Kelley,	"
John Miller,	Mill Creek.
Seely B. McCarthy,	"
Henry Hebshtler,	Shirleysburg.
T. Edward McVitty,	Scottsville.
John Heeter,	"
Richard Hudson,	"
Dyson Fraker,	Fort Littleton.
——— Taylor,	"
Lieut. James Pott,	McConnellsburg.
Wm. Leisthter,	"
Geo. W. Wilds,	"

I have the honor to be respectfully your obedient servant.

WM. W. WALLACE."

"Office of the Penna. R. R. Co.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1863.

"At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Directors of this Company are hereby tendered Captain Wallace and his men for their noble and patriotic efforts on the 24th day of

June last, in preventing a rebel force from injuring the road of this Company near Mt. Union.

(Signed) EDMUND SMITH,
Secretary."

Extract from Philadelphia Inquirer,

June 26, 1865.

McIlwaine's Hotel, 14 miles west of McConnellsburg, June 25, 1863. The rebels in force entered McConnellsburg last evening, June 24th. A regiment of militia under Col. ——— fell back at the advance of the enemy, but an independent company under Captain Wallace took a position in the mountain and bushwhacked the rebels with great success. Numbers of rebels are known to have been killed, but the extent of their loss is unknown. Fears are entertained for the safety of Captain Wallace and his company as up to this morning he has not made his appearance. It is believed he has retreated to the other side of the mountain.

The Regular Army.

GEORGE McKNIGHT WILLIAMSON.

Major United States Army; born at Shade Gap, Huntingdon County, Pa., July 5th, 1863; son of William McKnight Williamson; entered the Military academy at West Point, 1883; graduated 1887; and appointed Second Lieutenant, Sixth United States Cavalry; promoted First Lieutenant, Eighth United States Cavalry 1895; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of United States Volunteers, 1898, and Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Regular Army, 1899; served in the west and northwest in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming until September, 1893; Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., 1893 to 1897; in Porto Rico, August, 1898 to 1900, with the First Army Corps under Gen. Brooke; in command of Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, February, 1900, to September, 1901; Depot Quartermaster and Commissary Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, 1901 to 1902; Depot Quarter-

master Boston and Chicago 1902 to 1906; and 1906 stationed in Phillippine Islands at Manilla and Zamboango, and since December, 1907, has been Constructing Quartermaster with headquarters at San Francisco, where he has charge of a large amount of new work being done at the forts in and about San Francisco.

CHAPTER XXII.

Incidents of the Early History of Huntingdon, Pa., and Notes of Its Present Condition.



THE first white visitors to the upper part of the valley of the Juniata, of whom any written account has been preserved, were traders, engaged in traffic with the natives, exchanging goods for furs and skins. On incursions made during the first half of the eighteenth century they found a tribe located upon ground now in the south-eastern part of the Borough of Huntingdon. Arching around a tall, slim pillar of stone, covered with hieroglyphics, were wigwams or lodges of the browned sons of the forest. Besides their chief vocation of hunting and fishing, they cultivated corn in patches of land which they had cleared on the flats adjacent to the river and creek. The stone referred to, which was supposed to bear in its cabalistic inscriptions a record of the history and achievements of the tribe, was regarded with great veneration by the natives, and its conspicuous position and appearance led the white visitors to designate the locality by the name "STANDING STONE." This stone stood above Second street between the Pennsylvania railroad and the river, on or near No. 208 Allegheny street, once owned by the estate of George Thomas, deceased. Conrad Weiser, an Indian interpreter in the employ of the Provincial government, made a trip from his home in Berks County to the Ohio river in 1748, and mentions the Standing Stone in his journal under the date of 18th of August. John Harris, father of the founder of Harrisburg, in his account of a

The Usual Allowance of Six Acres & 1/2 for Roads & 1/2 for
the 6th day of September D 1764 for George Croghan Esq.
In pursuance of a Warrant from the Hon^{ble} the Proprietaries
bearing Date at Philadelphia the 10th Day of December

D 1764.

John Lukens Esq. &c
of the Province of Pennsylvania.

J^{no} MacLay D.L.

On the above tract is an Old Improvement made by one
Crawford (of whom Geo. Croghan Purchased) in the Year
1753 or 1754

W.M.

I do hereby Certify that the above is a True Copy of the
Original remaining in the Surveyor General's Office the
26th day of October 1775.

for John Lukens Esq. &c
Per Dille



journey to Logstown on the Ohio, made in 1754, describes the stone as being "about 14 feet high, 6 inches square."

The Proprietaries of the province, mindful of the rights of the natives and anxious to promote peace with them, would not grant lands nor permit settlements to be made until the Indian title had been purchased. At a treaty held at Albany on the 6th day of July, 1754, the Six Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras, executed a deed to the Proprietaries for a large portion of the territory of the province including the whole of the valley of the Juniata. Soon after this event the resident tribe sought a home elsewhere and it has been supposed that the stone was taken along.

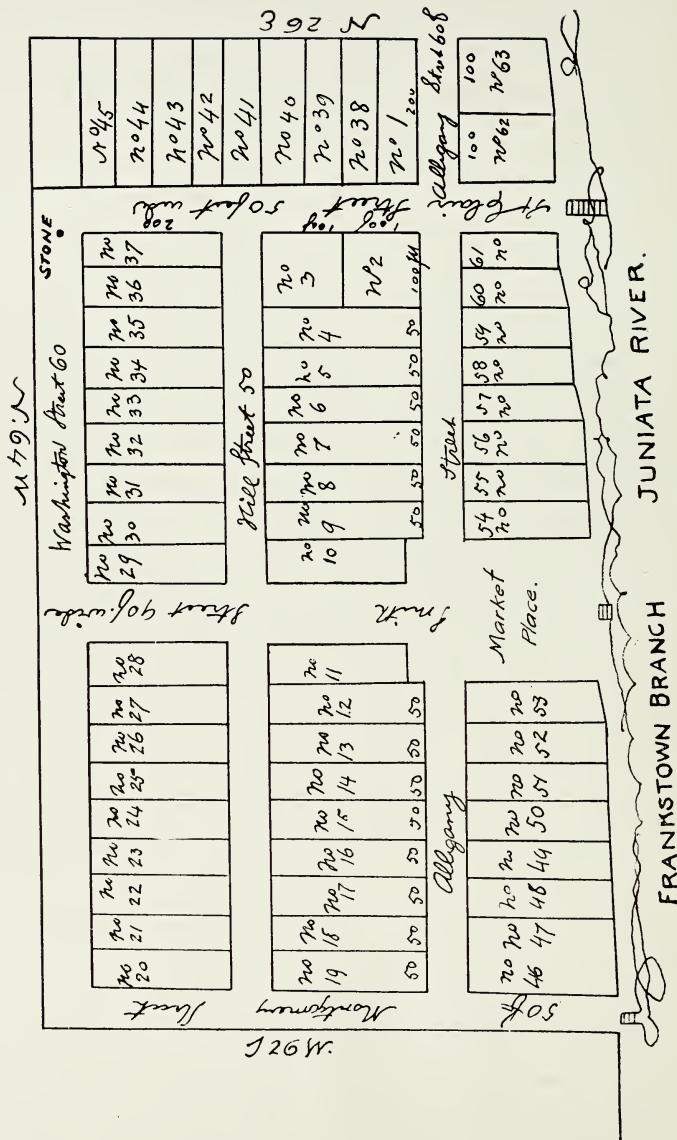
After the departure of the Indians a second stone was erected by the settlers on the site of the original one. That stone is mentioned in a diary of Rev. Philip Fithian, a Presbyterian clergyman, who made a visit to the frontier churches in 1775, as follows: "Wednesday, August 23d. I had almost forgotten to tell the person who shall read these papers a couple hundred years hence that there is now standing in a garden at Huntingdon a tall stone column or pillar nearly square, which has given to the town and valley the name of "Standing Stone Valley." The column is seven feet above the ground." It was removed probably on account of the improvement of the lot upon which it stood to the center of Third at the south line of Penn street in front of the old Court House. It had traced upon it numerous cabalistic characters and the names of John Lukens, proprietary surveyor general, with the date 1768, Charles Lukens, Thomas Smith, brother of Rev. Dr. Smith, afterward successively Deputy Surveyor and Judge of the Supreme Court and others. A part of this stone is in possession of Mr. E. C. Summers, a resident of this borough.

Hugh Crawford was the first white owner of the land at Huntingdon. He claimed to have an improvement here in 1753-1754, and by deed executed at Fort Pitt,

June 1, 1760, conveyed to George Croghan "a certain tract of land of four hundred acres on the north side of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata, known by the name of the Standing Stone, including my improvements thereon from the mouth of Standing Stone Creek to the crossing up the creek, and to the upperward part of the small island. On the 10th day of December, 1764, Croghan obtained from the proprietaries a warrant for the tract and by deed dated the 25th day of March, 1766, he conveyed the same to "William Smith, D. D., provost of the college of Philadelphia." On the 6th day of May following, a survey was made by Samuel Finley, an assistant of William Maclay, then one of the Deputy Surveyors for the county of Cumberland, of "the Standing Stone place and Crawfords," including 1558 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. On the 6th day of September, 1776, another survey was made by Maclay extending along the Juniata from the quarry below Standing Stone Creek to the upper point of Cypress island, a distance exceeding two miles in length. That survey was returned to the Land office and some years later was confirmed to Dr. Smith by patent in which, as well as in Maclays return, it is designated as "The Standing Stone tract."

Doctor Smith obtained office titles for the greater portion of the land included in the survey made by Samuel Finley, and also to numerous other tracts in the vicinity. In 1767 he caused a town to be laid out on the Crawford or Croghan tract to which he afterward gave the name HUNTINGDON (see map) in honor of Selina, the Countess of Huntingdon in England, who had been a munificent donor to the college of Philadelphia, afterward called the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was then provost.

The oldest title found is a conveyance by Dr. Smith to Samuel Anderson, dated Sept. 7, 1768, for Lot. No. 12, part of which was formerly owned and occupied by John W. Mattern. It recites that "William Smith hath laid out a certain town, called ———, at Standing Stone, on Juniata, in the county of Cumberland, and divided the same



MAP of Huntingdon Pa as laid out by William Smith D.D. 1767.

FROM THE ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF J. MURRAY AFRICA, C. E.

into streets and lots regularly named and numbered and sold subject to an annual ground rent of one Spanish milled dollar."

A fort was built here at an early date. Its precise locality is not known, but tradition fixes its site at the intersection of Penn and Second streets. It was constructed of stockades and was provided with barracks, block-houses and magazines constructed from heavy hewn timber. A blacksmith shop that stood at No. 205 Penn street until about 1854, was built from hewn logs that were taken from the fort. The fort was supposed to have been erected by the early settlers as a defence against Indian forays, but on a French map, constructed as early as 1758, this locality is marked "F. STANDEN STONE."

The town limits fixed in 1767 were subsequently enlarged and a plan was placed on record on the 14th day of November, 1795. A borough charter was passed by the General Assembly on the 29th day of March, 1796. It provided for the election of the corporation officers annually. That feature was changed and the limits extended by the act of 1855.

A remarkable blunder was committed by some person, in making the record show the "Market Place" at Fifth and Washington, instead of Fifth and Penn streets. The boundaries given therein are the same as those described on the recorded plan, and begin at a stone corner at the river 200 feet east of Second street and run thence N. 24 E. 109.7 perches to a stone; thence N. 66 degrees W., through the Cemetery and along the southern side of Oneida street, 157 perches to a stone at the western line of Seventh street; thence S. 24 degrees W., including Seventh street, 110 perches or thereabouts to the river; thence down the same to the place of beginning. At an election held on the first Monday of April following, Benjamin Elliott was chosen Chief Burgess.

While Judge Elliott and his associate fathers were busying themselves in completing the corporate organization of the infant borough, Jonathan Priestly, assessor,

with John Patton and John Williams, assistants, was enrolling the inhabitants of the township of Huntingdon, and listing their property subject to taxation. From their return made in the spring of 1796, the following schedule of names and occupations of citizens of the borough was made, to which is added the street and number of their residences where the same could be obtained. An appended asterisk (*) indicates that the person named has descendants now living here.

HOUSE-HOLDERS.

- *Africa, Michael, brick maker and dyer, 321, 323 Alleghany.
- Armitage, John, mechanic.
- Blair, John, 617, 619 Penn.
- Cadwallader, John, lawyer, 305, 307 Alleghany.
- Chambers, Arthur, surveyor, N. E. cor. Penn & Second, 2 lots
- Colestock, Christian, shoemaker, 313, 315 Alleghany.
- Cutlip, Jonathan, nailer.
- Davis, John, hatter, 424, 426 Alleghany.
- Dean, Alexander, tavern keeper and shop-keeper, S. E. corner of Alleghany and Second.
- Deardurff, Abraham, nailer, 604, 606 Penn.
- *Dorland, John, tailor, N. E. corner Penn and Fifth.
- Drury, James, tailor.
- Drury, Stephen, silversmith, W. lot of Court House grounds.
- Eckelberger, Valentine, blacksmith, 313, 315 Alleghany.
- *Elliott, Benjamin, shopkeeper, N. W. cor. Alleghany & Second.
- *Elliott, James, tanner, Penn above Sixth.
- Eshelman, (widow).
- Evans, Ellis, joiner, (carpenter or cabinet maker) 617, 619 Mifflin.
- Evans, Mark.
- *Fockler, George.
- Fulton, James, mason.
- Funk, Michael, weaver, 209, 211 Penn.
- George, John, joiner, 409, 411 Alleghany.
- *Glazier, Daniel, tavern-keeper, N. side Alleghany, above Second.

- *Gwin, Patrick.
- Harden, James, shoemaker.
- Harr, Everard, shopkeeper, 421, 423 Penn.
- *Haynes, Abraham, N. side Alleghany, above Second.
- Henderson, Andrew, prothonotary, 325, 327 Alleghany.
- *Hoffman, Peter, potter, 517, 519 Alleghany.
- Householder, Adam.
- *Householder, George, blacksmith, 304, 306 Alleghany.
- Howe, Abraham, chairmaker, 401-407 Mifflin.
- *Johnston, Rev. John, Presbyterian Pastor S. E. corner Penn and Second.
- Ker, Thomas, 529, 531 Penn.
- Ker, William, shopkeeper.
- Kimberling, Henry, tailor.
- *Kurtz, Frederick, joiner, 329, 335 Mifflin.
- Law, Mark, N. side of Mifflin, above Sixth.
- Lewis, John, shoemaker, — Penn.
- Light, John.
- Linkswiler, —, wagonmaker, N. side Alleghany, above Fourth.
- Litzinger, Simon, mason.
- Lutz, Andrew, weaver.
- McClane, William, shoemaker.
- McConnell, Alexander, shopkeeper, S. W. cor. Penn and Fourth.
- McConnell, William, tavern-keeper, 421, 423 Allegheny.
- *McMurtie, David, Fourth below Penn.
- *McMurtie, James.
- McNutt, John, shopkeeper, 605, 607 Penn.
- Marshall, John, tavern-keeper.
- Martin, George, mason, 317, 319 Mifflin.
- Metz, Lewis, saddler, S. side of Alleghany, above Third.
- Miers, Joseph, joiner, 529, 531 Alleghany.
- Miers, Michael, 605, 607 Mifflin.
- Moyers, John, 313, 315 Alleghany.
- Miller, Christley, tanner.
- *Miller, Henry, shopkeeper, 409, 411 Penn.
- Miller, William, tailor, 407 Alleghany.

Nesbit, James, physician, 608-614 Penn.

Newman, Peter, skindresser, S. side Alleghany, above Fourth.

*Patton, John.

Patton, Joseph, tanner.

Potter, Simon, tavern-keeper, 324, 326 Alleghany.

Priestly, Jonathan.

Reynolds, George, 212, 214 Alleghany.

Rothrock, Frederick, saddler, 313, 315 Penn.

*Saxton, James, shoemaker, 424, 426 Penn.

Sells, John, Hatter, 413, 415 Mifflin.

Sells, Ludwig.

Sells, Samuel.

*Simpson, John, blacksmith, N. W. cor. Penn and Second 2 lots.

Simpson, Matthew, tavern-keeper, 417, 419 Penn,

Simpson, Robert, weaver, 501, 507 Alleghany.

*Shultz, Lawrence, tavern-keeper, 320, 322 Alleghany.

Smith, Adam, joiner.

Smith, Philip, tailor, 308, 310 Penn.

Steel, Samuel, tavern-keeper, 416, 418 Penn.

*Steel, William, shopkeeper, 317, 319 Penn.

Stevens, Peter, tailor, 509, 511 Penn.

*Sturtzman, Adam, S. side Alleghany, above Fourth.

*Swoope, Peter, hatter, 325, 327 Penn.

Sytes, Stophel,

Tanner, Hugh, weaver, 309, 311 Penn.

Travilla, Richard, chairmaker.

Weidner, Jacob, (?) Jackson House, Alleghany.

*Westbrook, (widow), 410 Penn.

*Whittaker, Thomas, tavern-keeper, S. W. corner Alleghany and Fourth.

Will, Peter, cooper, 401, 407 Alleghany.

Wright, John, shoemaker.

SINGLE FREEMEN.

Armitage, Benjamin, carpenter.

Ballow, Daniel, cooper.

*Brotherline, Charles, S. side of Alleghany, E. of Second.

Campbell, Robert, joiner, S. W. corner Fifth and Penn.
Clark, James, weaver.

Eckelberger, Stephen, wagonmaker, 301, 303 Washington.
Fling, John.

Foley, James, 401, 403 Penn.

Gainor, John, tailor.

Gillespie, Thomas, distiller.

*Graffius, Martin, tinner, 405, 407 Penn.

Griffith, John, teacher, S. E. corner Alleghany and Fifth.

Haynes, Jacob, nailer.

Henderson, Jonathan, lawyer.

Huston, William, weaver.

McAvay, Dennis.

McCaleb, John, joiner.

McCaleb, William, tanner.

McConnell, James, weaver.

McConnell, John, shopkeeper.

McCrton, James, tailor.

*Patton, Benjamin, joiner.

Rothrock, Daniel, saddler.

Rothrock, Joseph, silversmith.

Rudisell, Jonas, tanner.

Simpson, Robert, joiner.

Smith, Richard, lawyer.

Stroupe, Anthony.

Wilson, George, physician, 405, 407 Washington.

The same names appear on the assessment for 1797, except Jonathan Cutlip, marked removed; (widow) Eshleman; — Linkswiler, Lewis Metz, Adam Smith, and Dennis McAvay, but with the addition of that of Alexander King, 229, 231 Mifflin.

The proprietor of the town donated plots of ground for a public school, cemetery and to each of the six religious denominations, to wit: German Calvinist, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal. All the latter disposed of their lots except the Catholic, which continues in possession of the plot at the northeast corner of Second and Church streets.

From the date of the first settlement until 1771, the territory of this county formed a part of Cumberland. On the 9th of March of that year it fell to the newly created county of Bedford, and by the act of the 20th day of September, 1787, Huntingdon County was erected from part of Bedford. The town of Huntingdon was named in the law to be the seat of justice, and the courts directed to be held at the house of Ludwig Sell until a court house should be built.

About October 1, 1797, a postoffice was established here and John Cadwaller appointed postmaster. A weekly mail was carried between Harrisburg and Huntingdon.

The principal public buildings are: The Court House, Jail, three Public School Houses, two Steam Fire Engine Houses, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, (German) Reformed, Evangelical Lutheran, two Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Presbyterian Chapel, Roman Catholic, United Brethren, and two African churches. The German Baptists or Brethren (Dunkards) hold regular services in the Normal College Building and are now building a church. The State Industrial Reformatory is located in the township of Smithfield on the opposite side of the Juniata. Engine house No. 1, 508-510 Washington street, contains a hall in which the sessions of Borough council are held.

COURT HOUSES.—A jail was erected soon after the formation of the county of Huntingdon, on lot No. 41, on the eastern side of Second street, being the ground now occupied by the extension of Penn street, having temporary accommodations therein for court purposes. The first house built exclusively for the courts and county offices was a substantial three-story brick building in Third street, south of Penn, fronting northward. The offices of the Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, etc., were in the first story, with a hall entrance on the southern side. The entire second story was used as a court room. On the third floor were the Commissioners' office and jury room. Before a bell was afforded, the courts were called by the music of the drum and fife. The

County Commissioners, with a view of erecting another building better suited to the wants of the county, acquired the title to four lots of ground on the northern side of Penn street, extending through to Washington, between Second and Third streets. Upon this site a third Court House was erected. It was occupied for public uses in August, 1842. Its immediate predecessor then fell into the possession of the Borough authorities, by whose direction it was demolished in May, 1848, and the street which it obstructed was opened to its full width. The fourth and present Court House, occupying the site of the one completed in 1842, was commenced in 1882, completed and occupied in December, 1883.

THE FIRST JAIL.—The first jail was mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The second was built on Third street near the southern line of Church street and served its purposes for over thirty years. The third and present one, also erected in Third street, extending northward from Mifflin street toward structure number two, was completed in 1829. The walls were raised in 1840 and a few years ago additional cells were built.

MARKET HOUSES.—The two lots on the southern side of Allegheny street, one on the eastern and the other on the western side of Third street, were intended by the proprietor of the town for a market place. To give additional space the lots on each side of Third, north of Allegheny, were shortened to 177 feet. In contemplation of Huntingdon soon becoming a county-town, Third street was regarded as the proper location for the public buildings and it was deemed best to secure another site for a market house. Penn street at the intersection of Fifth was the place chosen and accordingly the owners of the twelve lots fronting on Penn, six above and six below Fifth, by agreement dated the 22nd August, 1787, donated fifteen feet off the front of their properties to public use; thus widening Penn street to eighty feet and forming what has been inaccurately designated the "Diamond." A market house was soon after erected and

markets held therein regularly on Wednesday and Saturday of each week for many years. The market laws were infringed from time to time, and becoming practically obsolete, the market house was torn down pursuant to a resolution of the Burgess and Town Council adopted Sept. 2nd, 1847.

EDUCATIONAL.—On the 19th day of February, 1790, the General Assembly passed "An Act for the founding and endowing a public school in the town and county of Huntingdon." The Trustees named in the act failed to secure sufficient subscriptions to establish a permanent endowment fund, but in 1791 opened a grammar school under the direction of Rev. John Johnston, the resident Presbyterian clergyman. Classic instruction was subsequently added and the school continued by Rev. Johnston until near the time of his death, in 1823. The proprietor of the town, Rev. William Smith, D. D., by deed dated the 14th day of November, 1795, conveyed to the trustees of the "Public Grammar and Free School" and their successors as incorporated by law, the plot of ground at the northwestern corner of Fifth and Moore streets, containing two acres. That ground being remote from the center of population it was not occupied for the purpose for which it was donated until the year 1843, when a brick building, two stories in height, and containing four school rooms was erected thereon by the board of school directors. The building was subsequently enlarged so as to afford accommodations for eight schools. The bell that hung upon the Court House in Third street, was, on the removal of that building, placed in the cupola of the school house. It bore the inscription: "Cast by Samuel Parker, Philada., 1798. William Smith, D. D., to the borough of Huntingdon, Juniata." It weighed 254 pounds and was cracked in calling the schools on a frosty morning, December 12, 1861. Its place was supplied by a new and larger one.

In 1879 a resolution of the school board to take down the building and erect upon its site a larger one

having received the approval of the people at a popular election, the schools were closed on the 9th day of April and a few days later work for a new edifice was commenced. On the 19th day of November following the schools were opened in the new building. It is in the form of a T, two stories in height above a large basement and contains rooms for fourteen schools. It fronts, facing Moore street, one hundred and thirty-four feet and extends back fifty-four feet, five inches, from which the rear wing, fifty-four feet wide, extends northward seventy-six feet, seven inches.

A brick school house was erected on the western side of Cherry alley near Oneida street for the accommodation of colored pupils, whose education was conducted for many years in separate schools. The ground and building were sold a few years ago and converted to other uses.

The lots at the northwestern corner of Moore and Fourteenth streets were purchased by the school board and the erection thereon of a two-story brick house with accommodations for four schools commenced in 1873 and completed during the winter of that year. The building was enlarged in 1885, and now has eight rooms, six of which are occupied by schools.

In 1897 a two-story brick High School Building was erected on the northern side of Portland street according to a design of W. R. Myton.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Number of pupils enrolled in first, second and third grades, 535.

Number enrolled in fourth, fifth and sixth grades, 454.

Number enrolled in the Grammar grades, 196.

Number enrolled in the High School grades, 175.

Total enrollment for the year, 1360.

Second Ward Building, 523.

Third Ward Building, 371.

Fourth Ward Building, 466.

Total number graduates from the High School, 441.

TEACHERS OF THE SECOND WARD BUILDING.

I. D. Shoop, Prin.,	Meretta Forbes,
Gertrude Letterman,	Besse McElwain,
Mary Clouser,	Gertrude Tiffany,
Dorothy Wagner,	Caroline Isenberg,
Kathryn Jackson,	Emma G. M. Warfel,
Mabel Johnston,	Ada Householder.
Sallie Livingston,	

THIRD WARD BUILDING.

Charles O. Frank, Prin. High School.
 Arthur T. Ilgen, Assistant in High School.
 Margaret Coder, " " "
 Nora Kieffer, " " "
 Anna Hershey, " " "
 Phoebe J. Shoop, A Grammar grade.
 Maude Miller, " "
 Annie Rutledge, B Grammar grade.
 Kathryn Figard, Supply Teacher.

FOURTH WARD BUILDING.

Oscar Hawn, Prin.,	Cora D. Isett,
Lulu Carroll,	May Fritchey,
Alice Brown,	Idella Loudon,
Elsie Hall,	Mabel J. Cox.

Janitors: Second Ward—James Corbin. Third Ward
 —Nehemiah Corbin. Fourth Ward—Carlton Miller.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First Ward—A. B. McElwee, John W. Snyder,
 George L. Knepp.

Second Ward—Harry E. Steel, Harry Brown, Dr. G.
 G. Harman.

Third Ward—Dr. S. F. Forgeus, S. G. Rudy, Esq.,
 H. H. Waite, Esq.

Fourth Ward—J. H. Likens, H. E. Funk, J. C. Louder.

BOROUGH SUPERINTENDENTS.

L. S. Shimmel, 1890–1893.

W. M. Benson, 1893–1896.

Kimber Cleaver, 1896–1902.

E. R. Barclay, 1902.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, COMMON SCHOOLS.

J. S. Barr,	1854-1856	W. R. Baker,	1878-1884
Albert Owers,	1856-1860	M. G. Brumbaugh,	1884-1890
Robert McDivitt,	1860-1866	Sam'l G. Rudy,	1890-1902
D. F. Tussey,	1866-1872	J. G. Dell,	1902
R. M. McNeal,	1872-1878		

Number pupils enrolled in Huntingdon county (exclusive of Huntingdon Borough), 7450. Huntingdon Borough, 1360. Total enrollment for the county for 1909, 8810.

THE HUNTINGDON ACADEMY was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly approved March 16th, 1816. The Dean Hotel property, on the southeastern corner of Allegheny and Second streets, was purchased by the Trustees and used for school purposes for many years. The Trustees purchased two lots at the north-eastern corner of Church and Fourth streets and in 1844, erected the building now standing on the southeastern corner of Moore and Fourth streets and removed the school to it. In 1874 a more convenient structure was built on the southern end of the lots. After the permanent establishment of a High School, the academy declined and the property was sold and the building converted into dwellings.

JUNIATA COLLEGE.—After several efforts had been made by certain groups of members of the Church of the Dunker Brethren in various parts of the country to revive the educational interests of their people, Professor Jacob Martin Zuck, under the patronage of Doctor A. B. and Elders H. B. and J. B. Brumbaugh, with three students, opened the Brethrens' Normal and Collegiate Institute in a room on the second story of the Primitive Christian building on April 17th, 1876. The enterprise though very small soon gave promise of growth. The year of 1876 and 1877 showed a total enrollment of about seventy students, and the school was moved to the Burchinell Building at 1224 Washington street, in February, 1877.

Although admission to the school was from the start free to the members of every or even no religious denomina-

tion; yet, because of the real purpose of its founding and in spite of the indifference and even opposition of Brethren in certain quarters, students were enrolled from eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. During the winter of 1877, the school disbanded on account of the smallpox plague that visited Huntingdon in that year; but with the passing of the "Scare" the three students from Ohio, who had taken refuge at "The Forge," on Trough Creek, returned and soon the school was larger than before.

In the first catalogue, published in the spring of 1878, seven teachers constitute the faculty, and the names of one hundred and seventy-two students are recorded, most of them taking the "Normal English Course," although Music and Art are emphasized and a "College Course" of four years is outlined as an indication of the high aims of the "Founders." The school year consisted of forty-eight weeks divided into four terms, the "Institute Term" of six weeks beginning July 22nd.

In the second catalogue, the name of the institution is changed to "Brethren's Normal College." Elder James Quinter became President and Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh Principal upon the death of the founder, Prof. Zuck, which occurred on Sunday, May 10, 1879. The faculty was enlarged to nine. "The Scientific Course," and "The Business Course," offering the degree of "Bachelor of Commercial Science," were added; and the entire school was removed to the new four-story brick building erected by the stockholders on a square of ground known as "block 20 in West Huntingdon" donated by citizens of the town. In the chapel of this building the first graduation exercises were held, the class consisting of three members of the Normal Department. The closing exercises of the school in previous years had been conducted in what was then known as the "Opera House," previously the Presbyterian church and now a part of the large J. C. Blair Co. Building.

In the decade of 1880-1890 the school became rather intensive than extensive in its growth. The Summer Institute Term was dropped in 1880. The Normal Department received most attention, though there were three graduates in the Scientific Course.

In 1881-'82-'83 Prof. W. J. Swigart and Prof. L. S. Shimmel were chairmen of the faculty successively, and Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh, secretary, Prof. Brumbaugh taking the chairmanship again in 1883 and holding that position until the death of President Quinter in 1889 when he again became Principal, the office of President being filled until 1894 by Elder H. B. Brumbaugh. During these years and up to the present time Prof. Swigart was Treasurer and Prof. Joseph E. Saylor was Secretary, and also Librarian until 1904. In the list of regular members of the faculty for 1882-'83 appears the name of Prof. J. B. Kidder, long known in Huntingdon as a profound scholar. He taught the Ancient Languages. Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, after having completed the Normal English Course in 1882, appears as a member of the faculty teaching English and Natural Science in 1882-'83, in 1885 as a graduate of the Scientific Course, and again in 1889-'90-'91 as teacher of Natural Sciences, Pedagogics, and English until he began his university career. Prof. F. H. Green, now of West Chester State Normal School, was head of the department of English, from the spring of 1884 until the end of the school year, 1888.

The Alumni Association was formally organized in 1887. Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh and his son, Dr. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, of Washington, D. C., were particularly active in developing the library and the museum, Dr. Gaius Brumbaugh arranging with the government to constitute Juniata College as one of the depositories of her publications. The Bible Department was established in 1889, a one and a two year course being offered. During these years from 1880 to 1890 the total number of students yearly enrolled numbered about two hundred and fifty.

The steady growth of the institution now demanded more room, and Ladies' Hall was built in 1890-'91. Mr. John G. Keeney became steward, and the number of students and teachers became noticeably larger. Prof. G. W. Snavely was formally installed as Principal of the newly organized Business Department. The first special Bible Term, held ever since during the winter for popular Bible study, was opened in 1892. To the Department of Vocal Music which Prof. William Beery had been conducting since 1880, was added a teacher in piano-forte. Prof. David Emmert, who had been an early promoter of the institution and one of its most earnest teachers, but who because of his interest in the care for orphans had been absent for several years, returned to the Faculty as teacher of Art and Botany, in 1894.

The Oriental and Wahneeta Literary Societies were organized, instead of the one Eclectic Society, in the Spring of 1892.

In the winter of 1893-'94, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh returned to his Alma Mater as its President. Very soon the institution began to plan for definite work along higher lines. A number of "post graduates" as they were called returned and began to line up for the four years Classical Course and the A. B. degree. The Normal English Course was freely sprinkled with "electives" in order to furnish opportunity for definite preparation for college. A large class of "Special Students in Literature" entered from the town. And the enthusiasm for larger things took definite shape in a new building largely contributed to by students and now known as "Student's Hall." A new charter was secured in 1896, and the name "Juniata College" was adopted.

For the year 1896-'97 it was announced that Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh who had already begun some teaching in the University of Pennsylvania would permanently reside in Philadelphia, and that Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh would perform the active administrative duties of Presi-

dert Brumbaugh's office. In June, 1897, the first student was graduated from the course in Arts, receiving the degree of A. B. Since then there have regularly been graduates in this course. In 1896-'97 the idea of larger scope in the work of the institution took shape in the form of a two years' Seminary Course, from which there was one graduate in 1900. This course was combined in 1900-'01 with the College Preparatory Course, which had first been offered in 1883-'84 and again in 1898-'99, and called the four years Academy Course. The student body continually increased and Oneida Hall was built in 1898. In 1899 the Athletic Field was purchased. In 1901, at the twenty-fifth anniversary, an especially large number of old students, friends, and Alumni were present for Commencement Week, the exercises being held in the unfinished Gymnasium, which building was built in response to the intensity of student interest and substantial aid. This period of Juniata's history is also marked by the development of many features of College life on the one hand and still more especially by the introduction of the more distinctively scholarly features of the courses and the instruction. The Juniata Echo, established first of all by Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh as a quarterly and later developed into a monthly, reflects the literary temper of these and later years. A quarterly Bulletin, edited by Acting-President Prof. J. Harvey Brumbaugh, publishes special lectures, sermons, addresses and theses.

With the erection of the Library, gift of Andrew Carnegie, upon grounds donated by citizens of Huntingdon, 1906-'07, the latest, and promising-to-be-most-extensive epoch in the history of Juniata College begins. The building of this structure enlarged the horizon of the institution's possibilities so greatly that steps were soon taken to amend the charter, looking toward a wider educational field. In pursuance of this ideal, all stockholders freely surrendered their private holdings and a self-perpetuating board of Trustees was constituted, still morally in sympathy with the high purpose of serving the Dunker

Brethren educationally but free to work in a larger field of usefulness also. Already grounds have been secured nearby on which to establish the College proper, leaving the old seat more particularly for the Preparatory Schools. Plans are being drawn and grounds laid out in view of this extensive purpose. Meanwhile the building of a new church is in progress, a Summer Session has been re-introduced, the scope of the Bible work has been enlarged by offering a regular Theological Course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and efforts are being made to increase the Endowment Fund to two hundred thousand dollars.

The institution now enrolls over four hundred students yearly. The faculty numbers twenty-two teachers. Six regular departments present graduates yearly, the College, The Academy, The Teachers' School, The Bible School, The Music School, and The Business School. The Alumni Association, exclusive of the Business graduates, numbers over five hundred. Nearly five thousand different students have registered since the founding. The College buildings and grounds, surrounded as they are by the homes of trustees, faculty members, and friends of the institution, constitute one of the most attractive sections of the town of Huntingdon.

TOWN COMMONS AND ATHLETIC FIELD.

The land comprized in this gift to Huntingdon Borough lies at the eastern end of the town, adjoining Standing Stone Creek and fronting on Penn street.

Mrs. Kate F. Blair, carrying out the expressed wishes of the late J. C. Blair, presented the tract, together with \$500 to defray expenses of putting it in order, to the Town Council in November, 1897, with the conditions that it be used for a public play ground and athletic field, subject to the regulation of the town council. Since that date many improvements have been made, base ball and tennis grounds laid out, hedge and fencing provided, and an ornamental gateway built.

MEMBERS OF BAR—HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

List of President Judges and Attorneys admitted to the Huntingdon Bar from the organization of the County to the present date, July, 1909.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Hon. Thomas Smith,	1791-1794	Hon. John Dean,	1871-1874
Hon. James Riddle,	1794-1804	Hon. John H. Orvis,	1874-1883
Hon. Thomas Cooper,	1804-1806	Hon. Adam Hoy,	1883-1885
Hon. Jonathan Walker,	1806-1818	Hon. Austin O. Furst,	1885-1895
Hon. Charles Huston,	1818-1826	Hon. John G. Love 1895- Six months	
Hon. Thomas Burnside,	1826-1841	Hon. W. McKnight	
Hon. George W. Woodward,	1841-1842	Williamson, 1895-1896 Six months	
Hon. Abraham S. Wilson,	1842-1849	Hon. John M. Bailey,	1896-1903
Hon. George Taylor,	1849-1871	Hon. Joseph M. Woods,	1903-

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

	Term Admitted		Term Admitted
George Wharton,.....	Prior to 1789	Thomas Duncan,.....	Apr. 1798
Charles Smith,.....	Prior to 1789	David Watt,.....	Apr. 1798
James Hamilton,.....	Prior to 1789	Elias White Hale,.....	Aug. 1798
— Bradford,.....	Prior to 1789	John Lyon,.....	Nov. 1798
James Ric'd'e,.....	Prior to 1789	Wm. A. Patterson, of Mifflin,	
George Fisher,.....	June 1789	Co., Apr. 1799	
W. M. Brown,.....	Dec. 1789	Andrew Tolloh,.....	Nov. 1800
John Cadwallader,.....	Dec. 1789	John Rose,.....	Jan. 1801
David McKeehan,.....	Dec. 1789	W. A. Thompson,.....	Aug. 1801
Thomas Nesbit,.....	Dec. 1789	L. W. Culbertson,.....	Aug. 1801
Jacob Nagle,.....	June 1, 1790	William Orbison,.....	Aug. 1801
Galbraith Patterson,.....	June, 1791	W. Lee Hannum,.....	Aug. 1801
Samuel Riddle,.....	Dec. 1791	James Kedie,.....	Nov. 1801
Richard Smith,.....	Dec. 1791	David Irwin,.....	Nov. 1801
Jonathan Walker,.....	Apr. 1792	John Miles,.....	Jan. 1802
Thomas Nesbit,.....	Aug. 1792	John Shippen,.....	Jan. 1802
John Clark,.....	Aug. 1792	Thomas Gemmill,.....	Aug. 1802
Robert Duncan,.....	Aug. 1792	Josiah Espy,.....	Nov. 1803
Jacob Carpenter,.....	Apr. 1793	Thomas Burnside,.....	Apr. 1804
William Ross,.....	Apr. 1893	Samuel Massey,.....	Aug. 1804
Henry Wood,.....	Apr. 1793	Andrew Boggs,.....	Jan. 1805
Jona. Henderson,.....	Apr. 1793	William Ward,.....	Jan. 1805
Thomas Elder,.....	Nov. 1793	Walker Reed,.....	Aug. 1805
Thomas Collins,.....	Aug. 1794	Mosan Canan,.....	Jan. 1806
Abm. Morrison,.....	Aug. 1794	Isaac B. Parker,.....	Apr. 1806
James Morrison,.....	Jan. 1795	James M. Biddle,.....	Aug. 1806
John Lyon,.....	Apr. 1795	William Norris,.....	Aug. 1806
George Duffield,.....	Apr. 1795	A. Henderson, Jr.,.....	Jan. 1807
Thomas Hadden,.....	Aug. 1795	John Carpenter,.....	Nov. 1807
Thomas Anderson,.....	Apr. 1796	James M. Russell,.....	Nov. 1808
Charles Huston,.....	Aug. 1796	Wm. R. Smith,.....	Nov. 1808
R. Duncan,.....	Aug. 1796	John Tod, of Bedford,.....	Aug. 1809
William Reynolds,.....	Aug. 1796	William Dean,.....	Nov. 1809
Jesse Moore,.....	Nov. 1796	George Burd,.....	Aug. 1810
Evan Rice Evans,.....	Apr. 17, 1797	John Johnson,.....	Aug. 12, 1811
Robert McClure,.....	Apr. 17, 1797	Alex. A. Anderson,.....	Aug. 15, 1811
Robert Allison,.....	Apr. 1898	Thos. Montgomery,.....	Nov. 1811

LIST OF ATTORNEYS (Continued).

Term Admitted		Term Admitted	
Dan. S. Houghton,.....	Aug. 1814	James T. Hale,.....	Nov. 13, 1832
Wm. W. Potter,.....	Aug. 1814	James Crawford,.....	Jan. 14, 1833
John Blanchard,.....	Apr. 1815	Espy L. Anderson,.....	Apr. 9, 1833
Thomas Blair,.....	Jan. 1816	John McGee,.....	Aug. 16, 1833
William W. Smith,.....	Apr. 1816	James Burnside,.....	Jan. 14, 1834
Alex. Thompson,.....	Nov. 1816	Reuben C. Hale,.....	Nov. 11, 1834
James M. Kelly,.....	Dec. 1816	A. B. Norris,.....	Apr. 15, 1835
Duncan S. Walker,.....	Apr. 14, 1817	Wm. P. Orbison,.....	Nov. 12, 1835
David Huling,.....	Apr. 15, 1819	Samuel Calvin,.....	Apr. 12, 1836
Jame; Steel,.....	Aug. 18, 1818	George Taylor,.....	Apr. 12, 1836
James McDowell,.....	Nov. 1818	David Blair,.....	Aug. 8, 1836
Josiah E. Barkley,.....	Nov. 1818	Thos. P. Campbell,.....	Nov. 15, 1836
Gratz Etting,.....	Nov. 1818	David Candor,.....	Apr. 11, 1837
Charles B. Seeley,.....	Apr. 1820	R. A. McMurtrie,.....	Apr. 15, 1837
Hugh Brady,.....	Aug. 1820	John P. Anderson,.....	Apr. 9, 1838
William Patton,.....	Aug. 1820	Thos. C. McDowell,.....	June 19, 1838
John Williamson,.....	Apr. 1821	H. N. McAllister,.....	Aug. 13, 1838
John G. Miles,.....	Aug. 15, 1821	John Fenelon,.....	Aug. 12, 1839
William Swift,.....	Nov. 12, 1821	George W. Barton,.....	Aug. 12, 1839
Barton McMullin,.....	Apr. 9, 1822	Thaddeus Banks,.....	Nov. 12, 1839
Isaac Fisher,.....	Apr. 11, 1822	Gen. J. B. Anthony,.....	Jan. 15, 1840
Abram S. Wilson,.....	Aug. 13, 1822	Wm. M. Stewart,.....	Jan. 15, 1840
Ephraim Banks,.....	Aug. 13, 1822	Adolphus D. Wilson,.....	Jan. 15, 1840
Samuel M. Green,.....	Aug. 13, 1822	Jeremiah S. Black,.....	Aug. 17, 1840
William J. Christy,.....	Aug. 13, 1822	Joshua F. Cox,.....	Aug. 17, 1840
John A. Blodget,.....	Aug. 17, 1822	Aug. K. Cornyn,.....	Nov. 9, 1840
McClay Hall,.....	Aug. 11, 1823	William C. Logan,.....	Jan. 12, 1841
T. Nixon Vandyke,.....	Nov. 12, 1823	Robert L. Johtnson,.....	Apr. 13, 1841
Richard B. McCabe,.....	Jan. 12, 1824	E. V. Everhart,.....	June 21, 1841
John J. Henderson,.....	Aug. 9, 1824	P. Frazer Smith,.....	June 23, 1841
Stewart Steel,.....	Aug. 9, 1824	Theo. H. Cremer,.....	Aug. 10, 1841
James M. Bell,.....	Aug. 10, 1824	John W. Shaw,.....	Aug. 11, 1841
Andrew J. Cline,.....	Apr. 11, 1825	William Ayers,.....	Jan. 10, 1842
Jonathan Carlisle,.....	Aug. 8, 1825	John Cresswell, Jr.,.....	Apr. 12, 1842
Robert Wallace,.....	Jan. 12, 1826	Daniel Gant,.....	Jan. 17, 1843
Bond Valentine,.....	Nov. 15, 1826	James S. Stewart,.....	Apr. 17, 1843
Moses Maclean,.....	Apr. 10, 1827	William Dorris,.....	Aug. 15, 1843
Andrew Parker,.....	Apr. 10, 1827	John S. McVey,.....	Aug. 24, 1843
James P. Hepburn,.....	Apr. 10, 1827	Samuel L. Linn,.....	Jan. 19, 1844
Calvin Blythe,.....	May 20, 1827	Adin W. Benedict,.....	Apr. 9, 1844
M. D. Mageehan,.....	Aug. 14, 1827	John Brotherline,.....	Apr. 10, 1844
Nath. P. Fetterman,.....	Aug. 14, 1827	Joseph Kemp,.....	Aug. 14, 1844
Matthew D. Gregg,.....	Nov. 12, 1827	David Duff,.....	Jan. 14, 1845
Andrew P. Wilson,.....	Apr. 16, 1828	Jedidiah Jack,.....	Mar. 12, 1845
Ezekial S. Dunbar,.....	Aug. 11, 1828	Girart Hewitt,.....	Apr. 16, 1845
James A. Petriken,.....	Aug. 15, 1828	Edward A. Leslie,.....	Aug. 12, 1845
Alexander King,.....	Apr. 15, 1829	James K. Kelly,.....	Aug. 13, 1845
Samuel M. Barklay,.....	Apr. 15, 1829	A. P. Jacobs,.....	Aug. 13, 1845
Alexander Gwin,.....	Nov. 9, 1830	William H. Irvin,.....	Aug. 14, 1845
Charles W. Kelso,.....	Nov. 9, 1830	William I. Jacobs,.....	Aug. 16, 1845
Samuel S. Wharton,.....	Apr. 1831	R. G. Dunbar, of Belle-	
Hamilton Semple,.....	Aug. 9, 1831	fonte,.....	Aug. 21, 1845
Benj. Patton, Jr.,.....	Nov. 4, 1831	Titian J. Coffey,.....	Jan. 14, 1846
Nathan Sargent,.....	Aug. 16, 1832	Samuel Steel Blair,.....	Jan. 21, 1846

LIST OF ATTORNEYS (Continued).

Term Admitted		Term Admitted	
John Scott,.....	Jan. 23, 1846	William A. Wallace,.....	Aug. 14, 1862
David Cooper,.....	Apr. 14, 1846	Wm. A. Stephens,.....	Nov. 9, 1862
J. Roberts Louie,.....	Apr. 15, 1846	S. M. Woodkok,.....	Nov. 11, 1862
John W. Thompson,.....	Apr. 19, 1847	Jos. G. Isenberg,.....	Apr. 12, 1864
John Reel,.....	Apr. 17, 1848	John A. McCanales,.....	Aug. 5, 1864
Gregg A. Madison,.....	Aug. 18, 1848	Kenzie A. Lovell,.....	Aug. 10, 1864
Joseph Alexander,.....	Jan. 11, 1849	Mord. B. Massey,.....	Nov. 14, 1864
R. Bruce Petriken,.....	Aug. 13, 1849	Joshua M. Conley,.....	Nov. 21, 1864
George W. Watson,.....	Aug. 14, 1849	W. M. Williamson,.....	Jan. 17, 1865
Elmund Blanchard,.....	Dec. 5, 1849	John F. Freaxuff,.....	Apr. 11, 1865
Elmund S. Doty,.....	Jan. 13, 1850	Jas. G. D. Findley,.....	Aug. 15, 1865
David H. Hoffman,.....	Nov. 12, 1850	William A. Sipe,.....	Aug. 14, 1865
George W. Elmer,.....	Jan. 22, 1851	G. B. Armitage,.....	Aug. 14, 1865
Sam'l C. Wingard,.....	Apr. 14, 1851	Thomas M. Uttley,.....	Aug. 14, 1865
Samuel L. Glasgow,.....	Jan. 13, 1852	E. J. Osborne,.....	Aug. 15, 1865
John N. Prowell,.....	Apr. 12, 1852	Milton S. Lytle,.....	Aug. 13, 1866
Samuel T. Brown,.....	Apr. 12, 1852	E. S. McMurtrie,.....	Aug. 13, 1866
H. Bucher Swope,.....	Apr. 14, 1853	J. Rand'h Simpson,.....	Aug. 15, 1866
William P. Schell,.....	Aug. 11, 1853	P. H. Sangree,.....	Apr. 8, 1867
Thomas L. Fletcher,.....	Nov. 17, 1853	John Williamson, of Car-	
John Armitage,.....	Nov. 21, 1853	lisle,.....	Apr. 15, 1867
John W. Mattern,.....	Apr. 14, 1854	Henry E. Shafer,.....	Apr. 13, 1868
Daniel H. Heyett,.....	Aug. 15, 1854	H. M. Baldridge,.....	June 15, 1868
A. V. Parsons,.....	Aug. 15, 1854	Samuel E. Fleming,.....	Aug. 10, 1868
Daniel J. Neff,.....	Jan. 10, 1855	Miles M. McNeil,.....	Aug. 10, 1868
Lewis M. Stewart,.....	Jan. 10, 1855	Andrew J. Riley,.....	Aug. 10, 1868
Jonathan Duff,.....	Apr. 14, 1855	J. Sylvanus Blair,.....	Aug. 10, 1868
D. Walker Woods,.....	Jan. 12, 1856	Thomas W. Myton,.....	Aug. 12, 1868
George M. Houtz,.....	Apr. 13, 1857	B. F. Fisher, of Philadel-	
Erskine H. Miles,.....	Aug. 10, 1857	phia,.....	Nov. 11, 1868
John R. Elle, of Somer-		J. Hall Musser,.....	Apr. 12, 1869
set,.....	Aug. 11, 1857	J. J. Cunningham,.....	Nov. 11, 1869
Morde, McKinney,.....	Nov. 12, 1857	David Caldwell,.....	Jan. 20, 1870
Henry G. Smith,.....	Nov. 13, 1857	Wilson C. Speck,.....	Apr. 11, 1870
J. S. Robison,.....	Jan. 13, 1858	W. H. Akers,.....	Apr. 11, 1870
John Cessna, of Belford,.....	Jan. 15, 1858	R. Speer McMilluff,.....	Aug. 8, 1870
Wm. A. McGalliard,.....	Nov. 15, 1858	Miles Zentmyer,.....	Aug. 8, 1870
Andrew Reel,.....	Nov. 19, 1858	Frederick Jaekel,.....	Aug. 8, 1870
Wm. H. Woods,.....	Jan. 12, 1859	H. C. Madden,.....	Nov. 14, 1870
M. H. Jolly,.....	Apr. 11, 1859	J. R. Durborrow,.....	Jan. 10, 1871
Henry T. White,.....	Apr. 14, 1859	Wm. A. Fleming,.....	Apr. 10, 1871
James D. Campbell,.....	Nov. 14, 1859	Robert A. Orbison,.....	May 25, 1871
R. Milton Speer,.....	Nov. 14, 1859	W. H. H. Young,.....	Jan. 10, 1872
J. H. O. Corbin,.....	Nov. 14, 1859	J. F. Schock,.....	Jan. 20, 1872
T. M. Cornpropst,.....	Aug. 16, 1860	J. C. Jackson,.....	Nov. 11, 1872
Samuel J. Murray,.....	Aug. 21, 1860	L. S. Geissinger,.....	Jan. 15, 1873
E. Hammond,.....	Jan. 21, 1861	Robert Johnston,.....	Aug. 13, 1873
John Dean,.....	Aug. 16, 1861	Davis S. Krebs,.....	Feb. 20, 1874
Warren Raymond,.....	Jan. 15, 1862	O. E. McNeil,.....	Apr. 22, 1874
Rud'h McMurtrie,.....	Apr. 16, 1862	John H. Fisher,.....	Aug. 10, 1874
Joseph Parker,.....	Apr. 21, 1862	James R. Riddle,.....	Aug. 10, 1874
Samuel L. Russell,.....	Apr. 23, 1862	Jas. S. Leisenring,.....	Jan. 20, 1875
John M. Bailey,.....	Aug. 11, 1862	George B. Orady,.....	Mar. 23, 1875
P. Marion Lytle,.....	Aug. 11, 1862	W. S. Alexander,.....	Mar. 23, 1875

LIST OF ATTORNEYS (Continued).

Term Admitted		Term Admitted	
W. D. Horning,.....	Apr. 21, 1875	Edmund Shaw,.....	Nov. 13, 1882
Edward J. McCoy,.....	Aug. 18, 1875	Horace B. Dunn,.....	Dec. 18, 1882
Herman H. North,.....	Aug. 19, 1875	Harry A. Brown,.....	Jan. 8, 1883
J. D. Hicks,.....	Nov. 8, 1875	Hayes H. Waite,.....	Jan. 8, 1883
Thomas M. Pollack,.....	Nov. 15, 1875	George W. Zeigler,.....	Apr. 9, 1883
T. W. Jackson,.....	Dec. 21, 1875	Jere B. Rex,.....	Dec. 19, 1883
Ezra D. Parker,.....	Jan. 10, 1876	John J. Pearce,.....	Mar. 25, 1884
Chas. A. Barnett,.....	Jan. 11, 1876	C. P. Hewer,.....	Feb. 9, 1885
Jas. J. Chamberlin,.....	Apr. 1, 1876	D. H. Hastings,.....	Feb. 9, 1885
William W. Dorris,.....	Apr. 12, 1876	J. M. Steese,.....	March, 1885
A. A. Anderson,.....	Apr. 12, 1876	H. P. Graffius,.....	Sept. 14, 1885
Frank Love,.....	Aug. 21, 1876	Jere B. Cutshall,.....	Sept. 14, 1885
S. P. McDivitt,.....	Oct. 3, 1876	James S. Woods,.....	Dec. 14, 1885
F. B. Tierney,.....	Nov. 13, 1876	J. H. Longnecker,.....	Dec. 13, 1886
John Cornman,.....	Jan. 15, 1877	Thos. M. B. Hicks,.....	June 14, 1887
C. S. Marks,.....	June 14, 1877	Harry W. Petriken,.....	June 14, 1887
S. L. Glasgow,.....	June 16, 1877	George W. Spangler,.....	Sept. 5, 1887
Davis J. Zeigler,.....	Apr. 10, 1878	William J. Forbes,.....	Sept. 5, 1887
J. Frank Corbin,.....	Apr. 10, 1878	C. O. Templeton,.....	Jan. 17, 1888
John A. Hewitt,.....	Apr. 10, 1878	Rogers K. Foster,.....	Oct. 9, 1888
Jesse R. Smith,.....	Aug. 19, 1878	A. W. Porter,.....	June 12, 1890
John Berry,.....	Aug. 21, 1878	Warren B. Simpson,.....	Dec. 14, 1891
George H. Spang,.....	Nov. 12, 1878	J. C. Durbin,.....	Dec. 14, 1891
J. B. McPherson,.....	Nov. 18, 1878	Edwin L. Mattern,.....	Sept. 11, 1893
B. J. Devor,.....	Nov. 26, 1878	Wm Wallace Chisolm,.....	March 20, 1894
James A. Beaver,.....	Jan. 13, 1879	Robert A. Henderson,.....	July 2, 1894
D. M. DeVore,.....	Jan. 16, 1879	Warren M. Henderson,.....	July 2, 1894
J. M. A. Passmore,.....	Jan. 17, 1879	Samuel I. Spyker,.....	Jan. 8, 1895
Edward L. Cox,.....	Apr. 7, 1879	J. D. Sconten,.....	Sept. 9, 1895
James A. Fleming,.....	Aug. 18, 1879	Richard W. Williamson,.....	Dec. 2, 1895
A. Porter Huey,.....	Aug. 18, 1879	W. C. Fletcher,.....	Feb. 10, 1896
Lemuel H. Beers,.....	Sept. 29, 1879	Thomas F. Bailey,.....	June 22, 1896
John D. Dorris,.....	Sept. 27, 1880	Clarence H. Whittaker,.....	Feb. 7, 1898
Charles G. Brown,.....	Apr. 11, 1881	David E. North,.....	May 2, 1898
Dan'l McLaughlin,.....	Apr. 18, 1881	B. L. Simpson,.....	March 13, 1899
Charles Hower, of Snyder Co.,.....	Apr. 20, 1881	H. M. Leidig,.....	March 14, 1899
W. H. Oram, of North- umberland Co.,.....	June 20, 1881	F. M. Pennell,.....	March 14, 1899
J. L. Spangler,.....	July 11, 1881	Charles C. Brewster,.....	June 12, 1899
M. R. Shaffner,.....	Oct. 25, 1881	John H. Glazier,.....	June 12, 1899
P. Heber McHugh,.....	Apr. 10, 1882	D. S. Atkinson,.....	May 7, 1900
Howard E. Butz,.....	Apr. 10, 1882	Howard L. Henderson,.....	Oct. 14, 1901
Clement Dale,.....	Apr. 10, 1882	William H. Trude,.....	Oct. 14, 1901
John Y. Woods,.....	Apr. 12, 1882	Theodore C. Jackson,.....	Oct. 14, 1901
William S. Taylor,.....	Oct. 1, 1882	David H. Myers,.....	Feb. 3, 1902
William L. Hicks,.....	Nov. 13, 1882	Robert M. Watson,.....	Jan. 4, 1906
		S. G. Rudy,.....	March 4, 1907

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The pioneer visitors to this region came from the east by the "indian trails." In a few years the main highway along the Juniata was dignified by the appellation of "the trader's road," which

was little if anything, better than a bridle-path. The first road laid out by the civil authorities was in 1774, by direction of the Bedford court, from the Standing Stone up Woodcock Valley to Bloody Run, now Everett. It began on the bank of the river opposite the stone quarry, followed the river eighty-six perches to the mouth of Standing Stone Creek; thence up the eastern bank of the creek nineteen perches; thence across the creek and on a direct line through Allegheny street 364 perches to the river at the lower point of Cypress island; thence across the river, through Smithfield, McConnelstown, Marklesburg, etc., to Everett. The road from Huntingdon eastward was not made passable for wheeled carriages through Jack's Narrows until many years thereafter. The river became and continued for many years to be the principal highway for traffic. Arks and keel-boats conveyed the surplus products to the eastern markets, and the latter, pushed by hand brought up merchandize and the household goods of the immigrant. The Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike road company, that constructed the turnpike road from the borough to Blairsville, a distance of 77 miles, was incorporated February 15th, 1815, and the Lewistown and Huntingdon company constructed their road a few years later.

The extension of the canal from Lewistown to Huntingdon was commenced in 1828, and so far completed by the 1st day of November, 1830, that on the 2nd of that month water was let in at the Huntingdon dam to test and settle the banks. On the 4th and 5th of that month the good people of Huntingdon celebrated the near approach of the consummation of water communication with the seaboard by excursions on the canal from basin to basin, music, salute-firing, illumination of houses and dancing in the evening and other demonstrations of joy. The next spring boats commenced to run regularly.

The Pennsylvania Railroad was opened to Huntingdon in June, 1850. On Thursday, the 6th day of that month, the first locomotive passed over the line to this

place, and the next day trains began to run regularly to and from Philadelphia.

Work on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad was commenced in 1853. On Monday, July 30, 1855, the engine "Beaver" passed over the road for a distance of eight miles. On the 13th of the next month regular trips were commenced between Huntingdon and Marklesburg station. In the summer of 1856, the line was opened to Hopewell, and sometime afterward to Mount Dallas.

THE COUNTY HOME.

On May 6, 1850, an act was approved providing "for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in the county of Huntingdon," when Thomas Fisher, Kenzie L. Greene, Benjamin Leas, James Gillam, John McCulloch, John Porter, Isaac Taylor, A. P. Wilson, John Watson, Caleb Greenland and S. Miles Green were appointed to select and purchase a site provided the people at the next annual election voted in favor of the erection of such house. The vote taken in accordance with the act resulted as follows: For the erection of a poor house, 1299. Against the purchase of site and building the house, 952. A farm of 202 acres, formerly the Lose farm, was selected in Shirley township near and adjoining the borough of Shirlensburg on its southern side. A large three-story brick building about 150 feet by 50 feet, barn and necessary out-buildings were erected.

Most dissatisfaction arose as to the location and by vote authorized by act of Assembly it was decided not to sell the property, as follows: For the sale, 892. Against the sale, 2802.

The act of 1850 provided for the election of three directors the first year and one yearly thereafter.

HOME FOR ORPHANS AND FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

To relieve the distress of a few families in West Huntingdon, a small house was rented at the corner of Sixteenth and Mifflin streets and the first inmate, a little sick girl, was

carried in on the evening of March 1st, 1881. Other children soon followed.

Miss Carrie Miller, later Mrs. W. J. Swigart, became the first matron. After a month the family, numbering seven, removed to Eighteenth and Moore streets, occupying a small one story and a half house until the two-story edition was erected. Miss Elizabeth Howe succeeded Miss Miller. After several years in temporary quarters the children were removed to the present Home, Eighteenth and Oneida streets. Mrs. Susan Ressler, who had been an assistant to Miss Miller and Miss Howe, became matron upon the retirement of Miss Howe and continued her services for a period of seventeen years. Miss Emma Keeny is the present matron.

The first president of the Home was Mr. Wm. Lewis, a most devout friend of little children. Mr. Lewis died in 1885 and was succeeded by K. A. Lovell, Esq. Mr. Lovell removed to Philadelphia and resigned in 1906, having served faithfully for over twenty years. Mr. Wm. Reed, the present incumbent, succeeded Mr. Lovell. It was in Mr. Reed's store that the idea of a Home was born. Except for the first few years J. R. Simpson, Esq., has been continuously treasurer.

The institution is undenominational. Each church of the town elects one member of the Board of Trustees.

Over four hundred children have been received. Nearly two hundred and fifty have been placed in families.

The object of the Home has been to give such temporary aid as is necessary to relieve the sufferings of children and the conditions of distressed parents, but all children permanently dependent are placed as early as possible in private families. The results attending this part of the work have been so satisfactory as to warrant extraordinary provision for its extension and prosecution. A fund of \$25,000 is being raised to provide for supervision.

The manner of receiving and caring for children, known as the "Huntingdon Idea," has received national recognition and was developed by Prof. David Emmert from his life study of the subject.

THE J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

There is now being built, on land bordering on Warm Springs avenue, near Thirteenth street, in Huntingdon Borough, a hospital built and equipped with every modern appliance for the alleviation of sickness and distress. It is being erected to the memory of John Chalmers Blair, and, as its deed of gift states, "to be for the use of all, without preference as to religion or theory of medicine."

This building and equipment has for its foundation the sum of \$110,000 which amount has been presented to the trustees of the hospital by Mrs. Kate Fisher Blair. This amount may be supplemented by donations of lodges, societies and individuals who will endow special rooms and beds.

In construction the building will be altogether fire-proof with an exterior of white vitrified brick, stone trimming and tile roof. It will contain accommodations for forty patients at one time and will be supplied with every sanitary and surgical appliance that science can suggest. The sum of \$60,000 will be expended for the building and site, and \$50,000 used as an endowment. Its location, high above the town and river, ensures sunshine and fresh air for its patients and it will stand, for ages, a memorial to the kindly hands who built this, the greatest charity, Huntingdon ever knew.

THE OLD MILLS.—Michael Cryder built the first grist mill in the vicinity of Huntingdon, on the west side of the Juniata above the upper end of the borough, about the year 1773.

The old stone mill which occupied the site of Fisher and Miller's flouring mill on Penn street, was erected by Dr. Smith, proprietor of the town. Field notes in the possession of the compiler show that levels were taken in 1792 and 1793 for the proposed race and it is supposed that the mill was completed about the year last named.

POST OFFICES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Airydale.	Meadow Gap.
Aitch.	Mentzer.
Alexandria. 1.	Mill Creek.
Aughwick Mills.	Mount Union.
Barree Forge.	Neelytown.
Birmingham.	Neff's Mills.
Blairs Mills.	Norrace.
Broad Top.	Nossville.
Calvin.	Orbisonia.
Cassville.	Pennsylvania Furnace.
Charter Oak.	Petersburg.
Coalmont.	Pogue.
Coles Summit.	Robertsdale.
Colfax.	Rock Hill Furnace.
Cora.	Ronald.
Cottage.	Salter.
Decorum.	Saltillo.
Dudley.	Sarah.
Eagle Foundry.	Saulsburg.
East Broad Top.	Selea.
Entri kin.	Shade Gap.
Franklinville.	Shade Valley.
Grafton. 1.	Shirleysburg. 1.
Graysville.	Shy Beaver.
Huntingdon. 3.	Spruce Creek.
Jacobs.	Three Springs. 2.
James Creek.	Todd.
McAlevys Fort. 1.	Trough Creek.
McConnellstown.	Union Furnace.
McNeal.	Valley Point.
Maddensville.	Warriors Mark. 2.
Manor Hill.	Water Street.
Mapleton Depot. 1.	

NOTE.—Numbers to the right of names indicate numbers of R. F. D. routes.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Michael Duffy was the pioneer printer. On the 4th day of July, 1797, he issued the first number of The Huntingdon Courier and Weekly Advertiser, from a building that stood, until destroyed by fire October 29th, 1873, at No.'s 305 and 307 Alleghany street.

In 1810 William R. Smith and Moses Canan began, and continued for about a year, the publication of a monthly magazine entitled The Huntingdon Literary Museum.

Many other newspapers were published from time to time and then ceased to exist. Those that survive in Huntingdon borough are:

The Huntingdon Journal—First number issued Sept. 23, 1835. Now the New Era Journal, weekly, and The Daily New Era—First number issued April 1, 1907. J. Kennard Johnson, editor.

The Huntingdon Globe—First number issued Nov. 24, 1843. Howard E. Butz, editor.

The Huntingdon Monitor—First number issued Aug. 30, 1862. J. C. Dimm, editor.

The Semi Weekly News—First number issued Mar. 10, 1874. Kimber Cleaver, editor.

THE GREAT FRESHETS in the Juniata were memorable events for the height to which the waters rose and the destruction of property that ensued. The most remarkable occurred as follows:

1. The "Pumpkin Flood," about November, 1810.
2. The "Big Break," Tuesday, June 19, 1838.
3. Friday, Oct. 8, 1847.
4. Wednesday, July 16, 1851.
5. "Johnstown Flood," June 1, 1889.

POPULATION OF HUNTINGDON BOROUGH.

1792	.....85 Families.	1860	.....1890
1810	.....676	1870	.....3034
1820	.....848	1880	.....4125
1830	.....1222	1890	.....5729
1840	.....1145	1900	.....6053
1850	.....1470	1909	(Estimated) 7200

CHIEF BURGESSES.

1796 Benjamin Elliot.	1833 Jacob Miller.
1797 " "	1834 Peter Swoope, Jr.
1798 " "	1835 John Hildebrand.
1799 John Blair	1836 John Whittaker, Jr.
1800 Richard Smith.	1837 James Gwin.
1801 John Miller.	1838 " "
1802 John Miller.	1839 Christian Coutts.
1803 Andrew Henderson.	1840 John Glazier.
1804 " "	1841 Thomas P. Campbell.
1805 " "	1842 David Snyder.
1806 " "	1843 James Saxton, Jr.
1807 " "	1844 Jacob Hoffman.
1808 William Steel.	1845 Thomas Fisher.
1809 Andrew Henderson.	1846 William Dorris, Jr.
1810 " "	1847 John Bumbaugh, Sr.
1811 James Saxton.	1848 Abner Isenhour.
1812 " "	1849 William Rothrock.
1813 " "	1850 Abraham McCoy.
1814 " "	1851 John Flenner.
1815 Robert Allison.	1852 Edward C. Summers.
1816 William R. Smith.	1853 Thomas P. Campbell.
1817 Robert Allison.	1854 John O. Murray.
1818 Peter Swoope.	1855 Theodore H. Cremer.
1819 Robert Allison.	1856 Abraham McCoy.
1820 Benjamin R. Stevens.	1857 John Simpson.
1821 Robert Allison.	1858 John Whittaker.
1822 " "	1859 James Gwin.
1823 " "	1860 Daniel Africa.
1824 " "	1861 A. Willoughby.
1825 Henry Miller.	1862 A. W. Benedict.
1826 Robert Allison.	1863 Edmund Snare.
1827 Benjamin R. Stevens.	1864 Graffus Miller.
1828 James Coffey.	1865 Samuel T. Brown.
1829 Jacob Miller.	1866 James Saxton.
1830 Robert Allison.	1867 Edward C. Summers.
1831 James M. Bell.	1868 Henry Glazier.
1832 William Williams.	1869 Graffus Miller.

CHIEF BURGESSES (Continued).

1870 Alex. Ellict.	1891 A. Letterman.
1871 J. Simpson Africa.	1892 J. C. Blair.
1872 John O. Murray.	1893 David S. Black.
1873 James H. Boring.	1894 { Under Act. of 1893.
1874 Richard Langdor.	{ J. F. Schock.
1875 Horatio G. Fisher.	1895 J. F. Schock.
1876 William Dorris.	1896 " "
1877 K. Allen Lovell.	1897 R. A. Orbison.
1878 Nathan B. Corbin.	1898 " "
1879 David P. Gwin.	1899 " "
1880 William Lewis.	1900 Chas. C. Brewster.
1881 David Blair.	1901 " "
1882 Phillip Brown.	1902 " "
1883 Augustus Letterman.	1903 H. W. Petriken.
1884 Caleb C. North.	1904 " "
1885 Geo. W. Garrettson.	1905 " "
1886 H. Dill Strickler.	1906 Geo. W. Fisher.
1887 Stewart Allen.	1907 " "
1888 John A. Port.	1908 " "
1889 J. C. Blair.	1909 R. W. Jacobs.
1890 Wilson B. Watson.	

BOROUGH OFFICERS.—1909.

CHIEF BURGESS—R. W. Jacobs.

COUNCILMEN.

A. A. Bollinger.	J. H. Lang.	C. E. Doyle.
C. R. McCarthy.	Xopher Beck.	H. W. Nophsker.
J. B. Boring.	Jno. A. Port.	J. G. Dell.
Nevin Peightal.	F. G. Grimison.	T. A. Westbrook.

Secretary—David S. Black.

Treasurer—R. J. Mattern.

Borough Engineer—J. Murray Africa.

Attorney for Council—C. C. Brewster.

Street Commissioner—Jno. Flasher.

Sexton of Cemetery—John Edelblute.

Chief of Fire Dep't—Gilbert Greenburg.

Chief of Police—W. F. Bathurst.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—As early as 1801, the Borough authorities provided fire ladders and hooks to be kept at the market house. All householders were required to procure and keep hanging in the outer hall, a leathern fire-bucket. Some of them which are still in existence, were neatly made and had the owner's name and the conventional-letters H. B. (Huntingdon Borough) handsomely painted thereon. The Borough was divided into fire districts, for each of which a director was appointed by the Council.

In 1804, Philip Mason, of Philadelphia, built a hand engine for the borough. It arrived here and was housed early in 1805. It did not then bear any distinctive name but by universal consent it soon became known as the "Juniata." An organization soon after effected, to whose charge the engine was committed, bore the title of the **ACTIVE FIRE COMPANY**. This company was yet in existence as late as 1830, but was soon after disbanded. The Juniata Fire Engine Company was formed in June, 1852, but in a very few years went the way of its predecessor. The Juniata Fire Company No. 2, was organized Sept. 2rd, 1873.

The "Phoenix" engine was purchased and arrived here late in the fall of 1840. Its management was committed to the Phoenix Fire Company. In 1874 the engine was removed from the First to the Fourth ward, where a new and efficient company managed it until it was displaced by a steamer.

HUNTINGDON FIRE COMPANY NO. 1 was organized December 31, 1872, and incorporated January 14, 1874. It took charge of the Silsby steamer that arrived Thursday, Jan. 2, 1873, and in November, 1880, relinquished it for a La France steamer that had been purchased by the Borough authorities. The Silsby steamer was then committed to the charge of the Phoenix company which then was designated Huntingdon Fire Company, No. 2.

HUNTINGDON FIRE COMPANY NO. 2 was organized September 2, 1873. It took charge of the old

Phoenix hand engine which it relinquished in November, 1880, for the Silsby steamer which had been used by Fire Company No. 1. This company has a well furnished engine house on Thirteenth street, between Washington and Mifflin streets.

THE INDEPENDENT HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 1, was organized Oct. 20, 1873. Their truck and ladders arrived about the middle of March, 1874.

The engine and Council House, Nos. 508 and 510 Washington street, accommodates the steamer, Huntingdon No. 1, and the Hook and Ladder truck and the Juniata hand-engine. On the second floor are rooms for meetings of the Borough Council and the fire organizations. The building is provided with a tower in which is suspended a large fire alarm bell. By a connection with the Central Telephone office, alarms can be struck from the office. Steamer Huntingdon No. 2 is housed in an engine house No. 2, on the northern side of Thirteenth street between Washington and Mifflin streets. The company has a meeting room on the second floor. The tower contains a fire alarm bell. The fire organizations are under the direction of a chief engineer chosen annually by representatives of the several companies and approved by the Borough Council.

BLAIR PARK.

This gift of John Chalmers Blair to the people of Huntingdon was made in 1897 by Mrs. Kate F. Blair, pursuant to a written memorandum left by Mr. Blair, and is located in the eastern part of Huntingdon, extending up and along the easterly bank of Standing Stone Creek about three miles.

The many natural beauties have been supplemented by a system of macadamized roads, rustic pavilions and seats. Its boundaries are marked by hedges and stone walls. Many attractive flowers, trees and shrubs ornament the beds and borders of the beautiful lawns and "beauty spots," and a substantial wall protects the grounds from



ENTRANCE TO BLAIR PARK—THE GIFT OF J. C. BLAIR TO HUNTINGDON BOROUGH.

inroads by flood from the creek. Most of the land is covered by a beautiful natural growth of trees and shrubs and a fine spring of clear, cold water wells up near the centre of the park.

A bronze tablet, on the stone column at the right of the entrance, bears the following inscription: "The Blair Park. The gift of J. C. Blair to Huntingdon Borough, June, 1897. Huntingdon Park and Road Association, Trustees."

Reasonable regulations forbid destruction of plants and trees. Through the generosity of Mrs. Kate F. Blair additions to its beauties are being made from year to year and the Park and Road Association have assisted her efforts until right of way has been secured along the creek above the Park nearly to "Black Bridge" and a roadway built which can be used by nature lovers who drive, walk, or bicycle, during the pleasant months. Many a tired mortal has found rest and relief amid its shady seclusion and appreciated by word and pen the noble motives which actuated its founder.

LIGHT, WATER, TELEPHONE, ETC.

The Huntingdon Gas Company was incorporated March 14, 1857, and on the 29th day of August of that year commenced to supply gas to the citizens. The works are situated between Allegheny and Penn streets, east of Second street.

The Huntingdon Electric Light Company was chartered March 19, 1886. The number of arc lamps in Huntingdon Borough is 75.

The Huntingdon Gas Company and The Huntingdon Electric Light Company were merged into a new company in October, 1902, under the name of The Huntingdon Gas Company.

The Huntingdon Water Company (Limited), formed in 1885, constructed works during that and the following year, taking water for the supply of fire hydrants and private consumers from Standing Stone creek opposite

the eastern end of Washington street. Forty-four fire hydrants have been placed at convenient points throughout the borough.

The Huntingdon Exchange of the Bell Telephone Company was established in April, 1881. The whole number of telephones connected with this exchange is 629.

Juniata Water & Water Power Co. Incorporated June 15, 1904.

Wilson Electric Co. Incorporated September 11, 1905.

Raystown Water Power Co. Incorporated March 30, 1906.

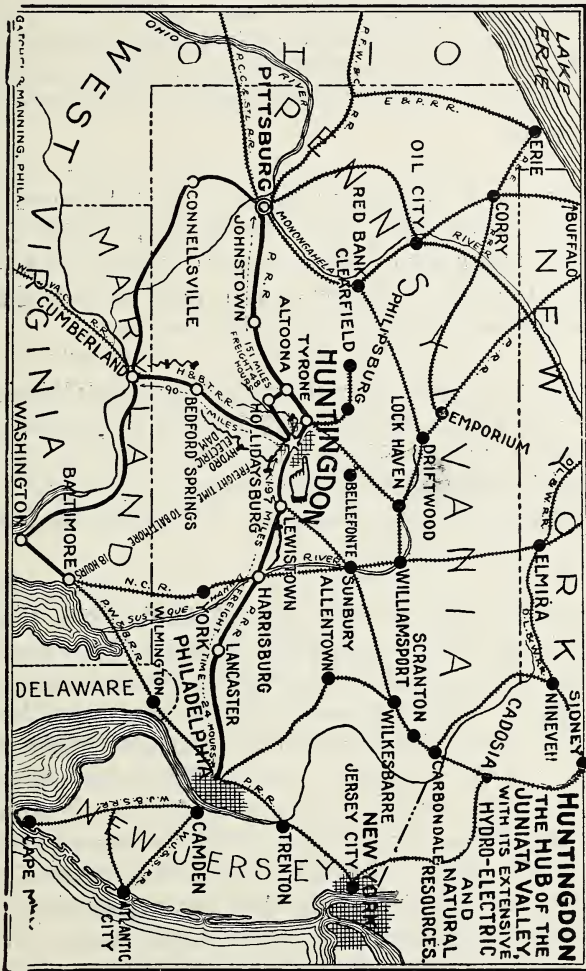
ELECTRICAL POWER.—Huntingdon has become one of the most important centres in Pennsylvania for furnishing cheap electrical power generated by water power. The town is lighted all night by 2000 candle power arc lamps at a cost of only \$41.50 to the Borough per lamp for a year.

For two years the Juniata Water & Water Power Co., which has constructed a large dam in the Juniata river two miles above the town, has been furnishing electricity through the Huntingdon Gas Co. to consumers for light, heat and power purposes and has an output of 5,000 horse power.

The Wilson Electric Co. has also brought its current from Alexandria, 7 miles distant, and is supplying the Juniata Valley Electric Street Railway Co., the Huntingdon Water Supply Co., and a number of manufactories with power as well as providing light and heat. It has a capacity of 1000 horse-power. The Raystown Water Power Co. is now constructing a large dam in the Raystown Branch about 7 miles from Huntingdon, which will be completed by Jan. 1, 1910, and will have a capacity of 5000 horse-power.

The use of electricity for power which has become so cheap in comparison with that of steam has had the effect of throwing into disuse the old steam plants and today only three of our manufacturers are using steam.

The cheapness of the electrical power furnished at Huntingdon has already attracted the attention of manufacturers from a distance and plans are being made for



the erection of new manufacturies to be run by electrical power.

In a short space of time our town will be filled with factories set humming by the use of electricity.

JUNIATA VALLEY ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.—This Street Railway Company was incorporated Aug. 8th, 1906, and constructed its line of railway soon thereafter. The road as now constructed begins at the Pennsylvania R. R. station, thence up 4th street to Washington, thence up Washington to 11th, thence east on 11th to Moore, thence north on Moore to Juniata College at 17th street.

Its cars commenced running on the 3rd day of June, 1907, and has proved a great convenience to the citizens of the town who have shown such an appreciation of the enterprise through their use of the road, as to make it a financial success from its very inception.

Plans are now under way for the consolidation of this company with the Big Valley Electric Railway Co., extending to Kishacoquillas Valley and the Juniata Valley Electric Railway Co., extending to Mount Union. When these two latter roads are built Huntingdon will become a trolley centre.

BANKS.—On the 16th day of April, 1813, the first banking institution, a limited partnership, was organized under the name of the president and directors of the Huntingdon Bank. Under the act of March 21, 1814, it became a bank of issue. Business was commenced in the stone house at the northeastern corner of Third and Allegheny streets. A brick building was erected for the accommodation of the corporation at No. 326 Penn street, and occupied by it. After an existence of about eighteen years, the institution was closed and the borough remained without banking facilities until the banking house of Bell, Garrettson & Co., was opened at the northwestern corner of Penn and Fourth streets. It subsequently occupied rooms on the northeastern corner of Penn and Fifth streets. On the 22nd day of July, 1863, it was merged into the First National Bank, No. 31. A part of the property

of the old Huntingdon Bank was purchased and the house, No. 326 Penn street erected. It now occupies 505-507 Penn street. The capital is \$100,000. Thursday is discount day. The officers are: President, Wm. Phillips; Vice Pres., John Phillips; Cashier, Oscar Irwin; Directors, Thos. F. Bailey, Carl M. Gage, E. McC. Africa, Harry W. Koch, John Dorris, Wm. H. Sweet, Wm. Phillips and John Phillips.

The Union National Bank is situated on the northwest corner of Fifth and Penn streets. It was organized July 20, 1869, as successor to the banking house of John Bare & Co., which was opened in October, 1866. The capital is \$50,000. Discount day, Tuesday. The officers are: President, J. C. Hazlett; Vice President, John White; Cashier, R. J. Mattern; Directors, J. C. Hazlett, Thomas E. Africa, John White, E. A. Miller, R. J. Mattern, John Langdon and Edward M. Greene.

The Huntingdon Bank, located at No. 309 Third street, was opened November 15th, 1881. C. H. Glazier, cashier.

The Standing Stone National Bank was organized January 11, 1902, and occupies 412 Penn street. The officers are: President, John Brewster; Vice President, H. B. Brumbaugh; Cashier, A. J. McCahan; Directors John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh, John Gillam, L. M. Hagerty, J. H. Brumbaugh, H. B. Dunn, A. J. McCahan and Geo. W. Sanderson.

The Grange Trust Company was opened January 2, 1908, and occupies No. 425 Penn street. The officers are: President, W. F. Hill; Vice Presidents, T. O. Milliken, Dr. W. T. Schaeffer; Cashier and Treasurer, Chas. F. Bell; Trust Officer, J. E. Smucker; Directors, J. N. Knode, Chas. T. Evans, W. J. Hunter, Harry W. Read, J. O. Martin, W. H. Stonebreaker, G. W. Fisher, J. E. Smucker, T. O. Milliken, W. T. Schaeffer, M. L. Shenefelt, John G. McHenry and W. F. Hill.

THE J. C. BLAIR COMPANY.—The history of the J. C. Blair Company is intimately connected with that of Huntingdon as a part of the business world. Its founder, John Chalmers Blair, engaged in the business of books and stationery in the borough between the years of 1865 and 1878. During the summer of the year last named, believing that writing and print papers could be marketed to better advantage when put up in tablet form, as against the loose, or folded, sheets, he made a number of varieties as an experiment. Knowing the power of printer's ink, these pioneer tablets were advertised to the stationery trade, and met with a cordial reception. A



little later on, noticing some colored lithographic signs in a furniture store window, he conceived the idea of adding a decorated cover to the here-to-fore plain tablets. Trying out this plan proved a great success and the little store room "in the Diamond" at 422 Penn street was abandoned in 1881 for the Presbyterian church building at Sixth and Penn. Out-growing this, in turn, the large five-story brick building at Sixth and Allegheny streets was built and occupied during 1884. Then the foundation and a part of the walls of the old church were included, during 1889, in the eight-story brick building which covers one hundred foot frontage on Penn street. The busi-

ness, still increasing, having out-grown the original conditions, the founder, with a desire to perpetuate this monument of his business zeal and ability, created the J. C. Blair Company, by incorporating under the laws of Pennsylvania on May 22nd, 1891. Thus providing for future developments and enlargements of the business. The wisdom of this course was shown, when, after a long illness, its founder, business man, scholar and philanthropist, passed from this life on June 23rd, 1897, leaving as a legacy to his employees, stock to the total amount of \$68,000.00 proportioned according to their positions and the length of time employed. The officers of the company, advancing in regular order, took up the work of their friend and benefactor and, with the memories of his wise council ever before them, carried the business forward. Building after building was added, the most modern machinery was installed, electricity took the place as the most efficient and economic power, in fact, every possible care was taken to keep the factory up to the progressive spirit of modern manufacturing perfection. The upbuilding of the entire plant has been so marked that it is pointed out today as one of the best examples of industrial economics and it ranks with the greatest corporations of the world as a model of systematic business management, sanitary cleanliness, fire prevention and the protection of employees. Essentially a Huntingdon enterprise, Huntingdon men and Huntingdon money, its welfare is closely connected with our town and its long career of successful business enterprise has made the name of Huntingdon favorably known throughout the civilized world.



THE BLUE JUNIATA.

BY MRS. MARION DIX SULLIVAN.

Who was born in 1802, in Boscawen, N. H., near the beautiful Merrimac River. Her father was Col. Timothy Dix, and she was a sister of Gen. John A. Dix, of New York. She died in 1850.

Wild roved an Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the Blue Juniata;
Swift as an antelope,
Through the forest going,
Loose were her jetty locks
In wavy tresses flowing.

Gay was the mountain song,
Of bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the Blue Juniata,
Strong and true my arrows are,
In my painted quiver,
Swift goes my light canoe,
Adown the rapid river.

Bold is my warrior, good,
The love of Alfarata,
Proud waves his snowy plume
Along the Juniata;
Soft and low he speaks to me,
And then his war-cry sounding,
Rings his voice in thunder loud,
From height to height resounding.

So sang the Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the Blue Juniata;
Fleeting years have borne away
The voice of Alfarata,
Still sweeps the river on,
The Blue Juniata.

A RESPONSE TO THE BLUE JUNIATA.

By REV. CYRUS CORT, D. D., 1863.

while Pastor of the Reformed Church, Altoona, Pa.

The Indian girl has ceased to rove
Along the winding river;
The warrior Brave that won her love,
Is gone, with bow and quiver.

The valley rears another race,
Where flows the Juniata;
Where maidens rove, with paler face
Than that of Alfarata.

Where pine trees moan her requiem wail,
And blue waves, too, are knelling,
Through mountain gorge and fertile vale,
A louder note is swelling.

A hundred years have rolled around,
The Red man has departed,
The hills give back a wilder sound
Than warrior's whoop e'er started.

With piercing neigh, the iron steed
Now sweeps along the waters,
And bears with more than wild deer speed
The white man's sons and daughters.

The products, too, of every clime
Are borne along the river,
Where roved the Brave in olden time,
With nought but bow and quiver.

And swifter than the arrow's flight,
From trusty bow and quiver,
The messages of love and light
Now speed along the river.

The engine and the telegraph
Have wrought some wondrous changes.
Since rang the Indian maiden's laugh
Among the mountain ranges.

'Tis grand to see what art hath done,
The world is surely wiser;
What triumphs white man's skill hath won
With steam, the civilizer.

But still, methinks, I'd rather hear
The song of Alfarata,
Had rather chase the fallow deer
Along the Juniata.

For fondly now my heart esteems
This Indian song and story;
Yea, grander far old nature seems,
Than art in all its glory.

Roll on, thou classic Keystone stream,
Thou peerless little river;
Fulfill the poet's brightest dream,
And be a joy forever.

As generations come and go,
Each one their part repeating,
Thy waters keep their constant flow,
Still down to ocean fleeting.

And while thy blue waves seek the sea,
Thou lovely Juniata,
Surpassing sweet thy name shall be,
For sake of Alfarata.

Advertising Section



The First
National Bank
of
Huntingdon, Pa.

The oldest and largest bank in the county.

Capital \$100,000. Surplus \$100,000.

<i>President,</i>	<i>Vice President,</i>	<i>Cashier,</i>
<i>Am. M. Phillips.</i>	<i>John Phillips.</i>	<i>Oscar H. Irwin.</i>

Directors:

<i>Am. M. Phillips.</i>	<i>Am. H. Sweet.</i>
<i>John D. Dorris.</i>	<i>John Phillips.</i>
<i>Thomas F. Bailey.</i>	<i>E. McC. Africa.</i>
<i>Carl M. Gage.</i>	<i>H. W. Koch.</i>

Your business solicited.

1873 BLACK'S 1909 JEWELRY STORE.

Reduced Prices on
Watches During Old Home Week.

A chance to buy a good watch cheap.

Largest stock, best assortment and every article guaranteed. Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks, Umbrellas.

Repairing.

My repair department is the best equipped in the county. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Glasses repaired. Umbrellas re-covered and repaired.

Eyes Examined  Glasses Fitted

Broken lenses replaced (save the pieces). Any kind of repairing to glasses.

Call and see the newest and best Eye Glass Mounting; your own lenses can be fitted to them.

A Magic Lens Cleaner given free to all who call.

Bert J. Black
OPTICIAN
423 PENN ST.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in

Office in

Black's Jewelry Store.

Best
by
Test

The Famous

Best
by
Test

Shippensburg Pants

Shirts and Overalls

Have no equal for strength, durability and fit. Every garment is double sewed with extra strong thread and is guaranteed never to rip.

Sold Everywhere

Our Corduroy Trousers No. 272 are warranted absolutely stainless, and are positively the

Best \$3.00 Pants Made

If your dealer does not have them write us for
information

Rummel, Himes & Company
Shippensburg, Pa.

Manufacturers of

Cassimere and Worsted Trousers, Corduroy Suits, Pants
and Coats, Overalls, Shirts and Working Clothing.

Factories at Shippensburg, Pa., Fayetteville, Pa., Mongul, Pa.

No goods at retail.

50 th
ANNIVERSARY
1859-1909

Monuments, Mark-
ers, Coping, Curb-
ing, Posts, Statuary.

Foreign and Domestic.

Cleaning and Repair Work.

Our Equipment
Best in
Central Penna.

Electricity, Com-
pressed Air, Pneu-
matic Tools, Pol-
ishing Machinery,
Traveling Crane.



F. O. BEAVER & SON, Marble and Granite Works

515-517 Mtfillin St., Huntingdon, Pa. Geo. D. Beaver, Prop.

Hotel Brunswick

H. D. TAYLOR, Prop.

Huntingdon, Penna.

Rates \$1.50 per Day

. Mrs. Zeigler

Corner Fifth and Penn Streets



Choice

Millinery

J. Randolph Simpson.

Warren B. Simpson.

J. R. & W. B. Simpson,
Attorneys-at-Law,
309 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Practice in all the courts.

Special attention given to settlement of decedent's estates.

Margaret J. Bayer,
Dealer in
Fancy Goods, Staple Notions,
Laces, Embroidery and Ribbons.
824 Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Don't forget to call at
H. H. Atherton's
Shaving Parlor.
107 Fourth Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Shafer & McCamant,
Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Supplies,
One Door North of Post Office,
Fifth Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

RICH QUALITY AND POOR PRICES

Quality good enough for rich people, at prices to suit the poor man's purse. That is our policy. We stick to the old byword, "quick sales and small profits."

You get twice as much for your money here as in other stores. Come in, hear our prices, and you will be convinced of that fact. The place for you to buy if you do not want to be hard on your bank account.

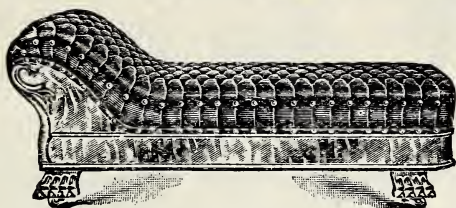
A saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. guaranteed on all of our goods. You will always find something new and snappy in Men's Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Shoes, Trunks and Suit Cases.

MANUFACTURERS' OUTLET CLOTHING CO.

Cor. 6th and Washington Sts..

Huntingdon, Pa.

We invite all
attending Old
Home Week
to visit us.



Many of you have been our patrons at some time, and we wish to greet you and have you see that we are growing and keeping pace with this progressive age.

More than twenty years ago we began our present business with a foundation of fair and equitable treatment of all and on this foundation we have built ever since. Our methods seemed to be appreciated and our business has continued to grow in a very gratifying manner.

Incidentally we would say that you will probably find here about everything needed for every room in the home and a good selection.

McCarthy Furniture & Carpet Co.,

(Successors to C. R. & W. B. McCarthy)
Cor. Seventh and Washington Streets, Huntingdon, Pa.

Pure Drugs Our Specialty

You take no risk when you buy from us.

Prescriptions filled on short notice by men who know how.

Only the best home made ice cream and pure fruit extracts used at our fountain.

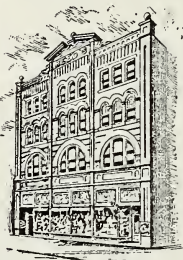
Calvert's Drug Store,

Fifth Street, Two Doors Above Post Office,
Huntingdon, Pa.

William Reed & Sons

Huntingdon, Penna.

A Store of More Than Ordinary Merit.



September First

Marks the Thirtieth Anniversary of the starting of this business in Huntingdon. Since we came all merchandising has changed greatly, business being conducted on a far higher plane. This store has been foremost in inaugurating the new ideas.

With our long experience we know well the wants of our people. Ever progressive, we have some great plans for the improvement of our business which will make the store an even better place to buy.

For Old Home Week we will have Special Merchandise at very special prices.

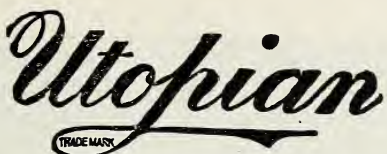
All Visitors are invited to make use of the store, meet your friend here, leave your packages in our care.

Little is sold in this store which cannot be recommended, and few apologies need be made for the appearance or wear of anything coming from it.

We will do everything possible for your comfort.

William Reed & Sons.

F. G. Grimson

Distributor  *Distributor*

CHOCOLATES.

"THE TASTE TELLS."

Wholesale Confectioner

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Grange Trust Co.

Capital \$125,000.00

*Receives Deposits, Makes Loans, Rents Safe
Deposit Boxes, Acts as Administrator,
Executor, Guardian, Trustee.*

Writes Surety Bonds. Collects Incomes.

*3 1-2 Per Cent. Interest
Paid on Time Deposits.*

Travelers' Checks and Letters of Credit for Sale.

W. F. HILL, President.

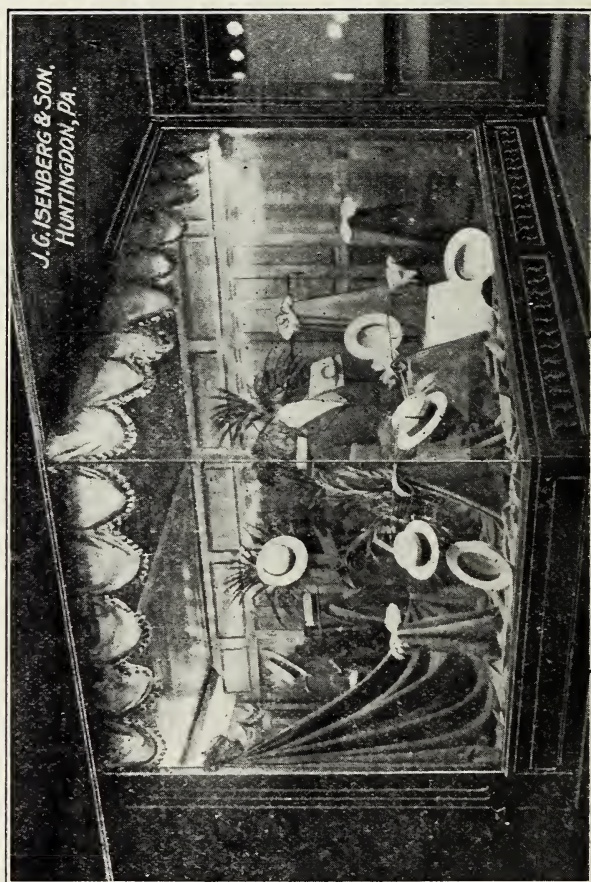
W. T. SHEAFFER, First Vice Pres.

T. O. MILLIKEN, Second Vice Pres.

CHAS. F. BELL, Treasurer.

J. E. SMUCKER, Trust Officer.

North East Corner of the Diamond.



J. C. Hazlett,

Dealer in

Fashionable, Up-to-Date Footwear,
For Ladies, Gentlemen,
Misses and Youths.

402 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon Beef and Provision Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fresh and Cured Meats and Provisions.

Home Dressed and Home Cured Meats a Specialty.

Poultry in Season. Live Stock, Hides, Tallow, &c.

Our Motto "Quality Before Price."

Give us a trial. If we please you, tell your friends—if we do not, tell us.

214 Fifth Street,

Huntingdon, Penn'a.

Telephone Connection.

Hugo Mayer's

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

No matter how large or small your purchase might be, we want it returned to us if you are not perfectly satisfied.

We offer only honest merchandise made for us by America's best and foremost manufacturers and we guarantee every purchase made of us to be worth the price you pay. Often more but never less.

We show the largest assortments of
High Grade Clothing for
Men, Boys and Children, and
Gentlemen's Furnishings
of Any Store in Huntingdon County.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Corner 4th and Penn Streets,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Chas. M. Kline
PHOTOGRAPHER

518 Washington Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

TAYLOR the TAILOR

427 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Harvey E. Funk
Hosiery Manufacturer
Huntingdon, Pa.

C. E. Doyle
Restaurant and Quick Lunch
Opposite Union Depot.

L. R. Leister

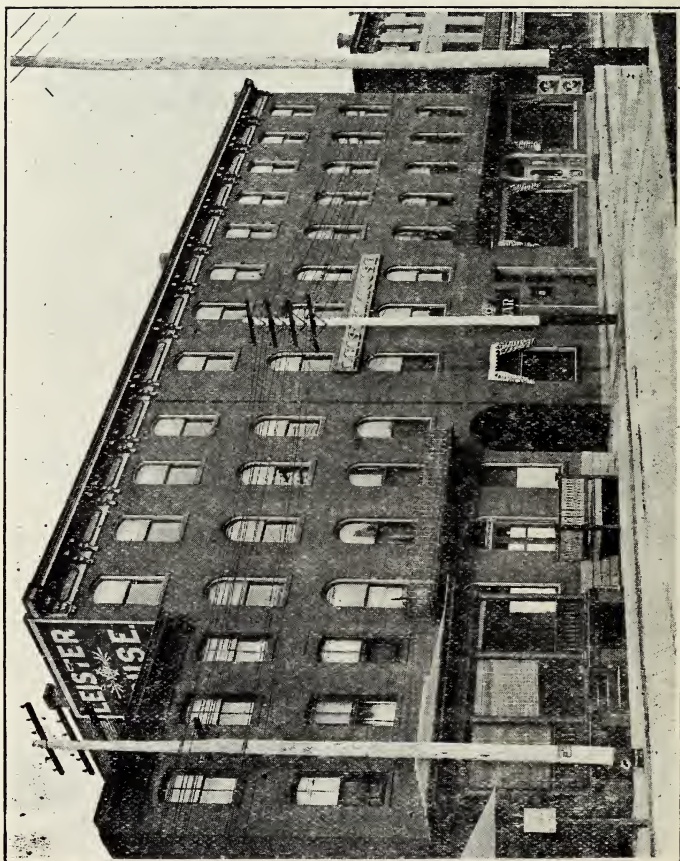
W. S. Leister

. . Leister House . .

Huntingdon, Pa.

Rates: \$2.00.

With Bath, \$2.50



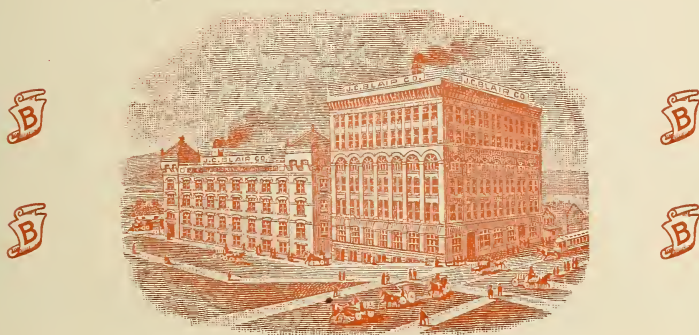
Made in Huntingdon.

Sold all over the civilized world.

Blair's Keystone Stationery

Established 1878—J. C. Blair, Founder.

Incorporated 1891—J. C. Blair Company.



**The largest and most complete
manufactory of its kind in this country.**

**We know how to make the best tablets
and we make them the best we know how.**

**J. C. Blair Co.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
Huntingdon, Penn'a.**

Swigart, Harshbarger & Co.

“Dependable Insurance”

Union National Bank Building

Huntingdon, Pa.

District Managers
Northwestern Mutual Life
Insurance Company

Welliver's

5 and 10 Cent Store

Nothing Over Ten Cents

Corner Penn and Fourth Streets

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I. Harvey Brumbaugh, Acting President, Huntingdon, Pa.

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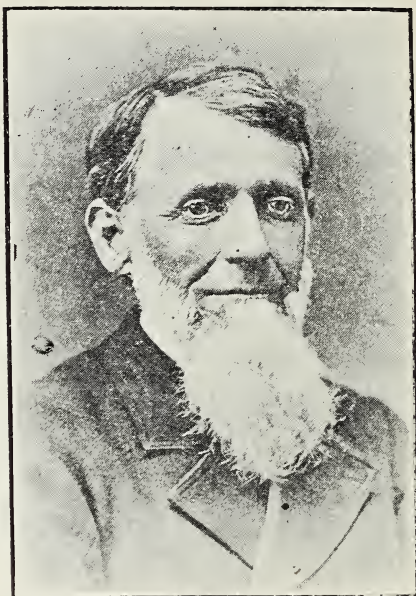
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The company has charters from Huntingdon to Mt. Union and from Mill Creek to Reedsville, connecting Lewistown and Mt. Union with Huntingdon, also the rights of way to Cold Springs Park, a distance of two and three quarter miles north of Huntingdon. When all completed this will make a railroad system of about 51 miles and will be the means of developing the Juniata Valley. With the Hydro Electric power now here, and the other electric power dams now under construction, the fifty-one miles of electric railroad of this company should be the means of making Huntingdon one of the most progressive manufacturing centres in Pennsylvania.

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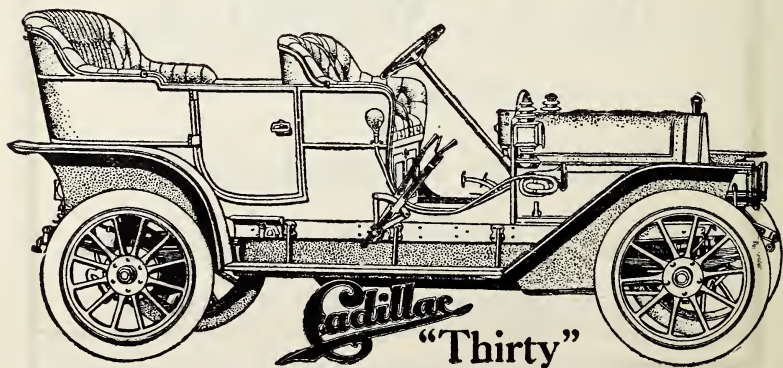


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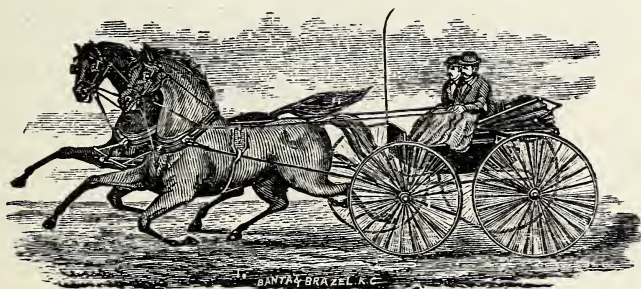
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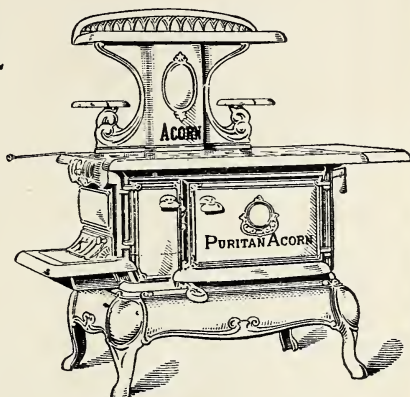
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